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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Britain Rejects Congress Demand

No Self-Determination For India

ZETLAND HARPS ON BRITISH OBLIGATIONS

British Labour Betrays India Again

But Samuel Deplores Secretary Of State's Statement

"His Majesty's Government find it impossible to accept this position" said Lord Zetland referring to the Congress demand in the course of his reply in the House of Lords to a question on the failure of the recent talks between the Viceroy and Indian leaders.

TALK OF OBLIGATIONS

He added: "The long-standing British connection with India has left His Majesty's Government with obligations towards her which, it is impossible for them to shed, by disinteresting themselves wholly in the shaping of her future form of Government".

GOAL FOR INDIA

Lord Zetland reiterated Britain's determination to assist India to reach the position in the British Commonwealth "to which we are pledged." He has also made it clear that there was no difference in the status referred to by Sir Samuel Hoare and that given legal effect to by the Statute of Westminster.

VICEROY TO TRY AGAIN

Lord Zetland supported on behalf of the British Government the intention of the Viceroy to try again to bring Indian political parties together.

LORD SNELL'S PLEA

Lord Snell suggested: "The Congress appears to want to settle the matter without reference to outside influence. In that they may merely dislike official influence being exerted in any conference that may be held. It is possible that unofficial advisers, who could interpret the mind and hopes of England might not meet with the same negative response from them".

ZETLAND'S REPLY IN LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Snell asked the Government whether they had any statement to make on the position in India as disclosed by the announcement and correspondence published by the Governor-General which appeared in Monday's newspapers.

Lord Zetland replied: "I am grateful for this opportunity to make some observations on this matter and the House will, I hope, forgive me if my answer runs to some little length.

MUSLIM DIFFICULTIES

"I need hardly say that His Majesty's Government share the profound regret of the Governor-General at the failure of the consultations which he had been holding during the last week to produce an agreement between representatives of the Congress, on the one hand, and the All-India Muslim League on the other. May I remind the House briefly that the previous discussions which the Governor-General had been so patiently conducting for several weeks past had convinced him there was little, if any, prospect of securing an agreement on plans which he had been considering with the object of bringing Indians into Association with the Central Government of India on the conduct of war, unless some accommodation could first be reached on the difficulties felt by Muslims as to their position in the Provinces, where the Congress Governments were in power."

CONGRESS DEMAND

As the House will have seen from the documents published yesterday the Congress has definitely refused to consider any concrete plans such as those outlined by the Governor-General, unless His Majesty's Government should be willing first to make a declaration to the effect that India is an independent nation and that His Majesty's Government will raise no opposition to her future form of Government being determined without their intervention by a Constituent Assembly called upon the widest possible basis of franchise and by agreement in regard to communal representation. The Congress have further consistently taken the line, which they still maintain, that the fact that there are racial and religious minorities in India is of no relevance in that connection and that it has always been the intention of the Congress to secure through the constitution to be framed by Indians themselves such protection for their rights as may prove acceptable to the minorities.

Impossible To Accept

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THIS POSITION. The long standing British connection with India has left His Majesty's Government with obligations towards her which, it is impossible for them to shed, by disinteresting themselves wholly in the shaping of her future form of Government.

Moreover, one outstanding result of the recent discussions in which the Governor-General has been engaged with representatives of all parties and interests in India has been to establish beyond doubt the fact that a declaration in the sense proposed with the summary abandonment by His Majesty's Government of their position in India would be

(Continued On Page 8, Col. 2)

FRENCH STILL IN NAZI TERRITORY

PARIS, Nov. 7.

Apart from the usual no-man's land activity of patrols, ambushes and raids, the Western Front remains calm with the two armies still facing each other on a line corresponding closely with the frontier.

The French positions, however, are dictated solely by military considerations. The German lines generally run just north of the frontier posts but west of Forbach and along the edge of the Forest of Warndt.

FRENCH DETACHMENTS STILL OCCUPY TWO HILLS AND TWO VILLAGES ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

AN OFFICIAL STATED THAT THE FRENCH STILL OCCUPY FORBACH, IN VIEW OF REPORTS THAT THE TOWN HAS BEEN EVACUATED.—REUTER.

In Footsteps Of Molotov

'Red' Army Chief Accuses Britain And France Of Fanning War

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

Britain and France are accused of exerting every effort to fan the war and extend it to other countries by M. Voroshilov, Commissar of Defence, in an Order of the Day.

He says the Soviet, relying on the Red Army and Navy, continues to pursue a consistent policy of peace, while keeping a watchful eye on the present complicated sanguinary situation. No development can catch it unawares.

It knows its friends well and can distinguish between friends and foes.—Reuter.

Evading Straight Reply To Congress Demand

Rajen Babu's Rejoinder To Viceregal Statement

PATNA: November 7.

"I have read the Viceroy's Statement, published along with the correspondence that passed between him and Mr. Jinnah and myself. He seems to give the impression that the British Government is unable to comply with our request for a clear declaration of India's status as a free country on account of our differences," says Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a statement.

EVADING STRAIGHT ANSWER

The fact is that the British Government is not prepared to promise that it will accept and give legal effect to any constitution which Indians including all real minorities would prepare and in which safeguards for the protection of minorities will be included.

"We have made a public demand for such a promise and I cannot understand what objections the British Government can have to this on the score of our differences with minorities. If we are unable to produce a constitution satisfactory to all, the British Government will be free from all blame and the responsibility will be entirely the Indians.' The minorities which are really for attaining the freedom of India can have no reasonable objection as the proposed constitution will not be produced without the co-operation of all.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

"The real difficulty is not communal, but political. The British Government is not yet prepared to concede, the right of self-determination to India in practice, however much it may proclaim it in theory to the world. We will put its professions to the acid test. Let us have the right to frame our own constitution and we shall do it.

"We have failed in the past in assisting the British Government to frame a constitution for us. But helping the British Government to frame a constitution is something very different from independently framing a constitution for ourselves with the certainty that the constitution will be accepted and enforced.

THE MORAL ISSUE

"Our regret is that instead of adopting this straight course and throwing the responsibility upon Indians to frame a constitution with necessary and satisfactory safeguards for the protection of minorities and thus showing its own "bona fides" beyond doubt and cavil, the British Government has befogged the main and moral issue by asking us to settle our differences without telling us at the same time that the result of such a settlement will be a free constitution for the country.

"It was for this reason that we felt compelled to concentrate on the political issue and to refuse to consider the proposal for expansion of the Viceroy's executive Council before the question of India's status as a free country with full right to self-determination is settled to our satisfaction.—

"The two principal organisations to which the Viceroy has made reference in his statement, viz., the

(Continued On Page 7.)

Frontier Ministry Resigns

Congress War Resolution Passed: Dr. Khan Saheb Refutes Muslim League Claims

PESHAWAR, November 7.

SOON after the Assembly session was over, the Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries met at Dr. Khan Saheb's residence. The Ministers then signed a joint resignation which the Premier handed over to the Governor at the Government House at 3 p.m.—A. P.

FRONTIER GOVERNOR WANTS TIME

To Make Alternative Arrangements

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

The following Press Communique has been issued from the Government House:—

His Excellency the Governor this afternoon received the Hon Dr. Khan Sahib, who tendered resignations of himself and his colleagues in the Council of Ministers. His Excellency intimated the Chief Minister that he could not finally accept the resignations of the Ministry until he had time to make alternative arrangements for carrying on the Government of the Province."—A.P

GOVERNOR SUMMONS OPPOSITION LEADER

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

A Press communique issued this evening by the Secretary to H. E. the Governor says that His Excellency received Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly and invited his assistance in forming the Council of Ministers. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan asked for time to consider the matter.—United Press.

FRONTIER ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE'

Amended Congress War Resolution Passed

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

The Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day passed by an overwhelming majority, the amended Congress War resolution. Of the 10 Muslim League members present in the House, three shouted "no." A division was not claimed although the Congress benches challenged the League benches.

The Muslim League amendment sponsored by Sardar Aurangzeb Khan was lost without division excepting for a solitary dissentient voice from the League benches.

The attendance in the House to-day was 45 members including the Speaker.

The Assembly adjourned "sine die."—

ADVISERS SETTLE DOWN TO WORK

Allocation Of Portfolios

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay had a meeting of the Council of Advisers this morning at the Secretariat.

It is definitely understood, there would be no change in the policy Government has been following since the introduction of the Reforms. The prohibition programme and the Social activities in Bombay and Ahmedabad will be continued.

PORTFOLIOS

Sir Gilbert Wiles will be in charge of Home, Finance, Political and Labour Departments.

Mr. J. A. Madan will be in charge of Revenue, Education and local self-Government Departments.

Mr. H. F. Knight will be in charge of Medicine, Public Health, Excise Co-operation, Rural Development, Industries and Public Works.

MEDIATION OFFER TO BELLIGERENTS

Peace Appeal By King Leopold And Queen Wilhelmina

AMSTERDAM, November 7.

Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold have launched a surprise peace appeal to the world.

The two Sovereigns have dispatched to belligerent Powers statements explaining their views.

Appeal To Belligerents

A copy of the telegram to the belligerents is published in a communique which the Dutch Foreign Office has unprecedentedly issued in Dutch, French, English and German.

The communique says, "At this hour of anxiety for the whole world, before war breaks out in Western Europe in all its violence, we have the conviction that it is our duty to once again raise our voice. Some time ago, the belligerent parties declared that they would not be unwilling to examine a reasonable and well-founded basis for equitable peace. It seems to us, in the present circumstances, that it is difficult for them to come in contact in order to state their standpoints with greater precision and bring them nearer to another.

MEDIATION OFFER

"As the sovereigns of two neutral states, having good relations with all our neighbours, we are ready to offer our good offices. If this is agreeable to them, we are disposed by every means at our disposal, that they might care to suggest and in a spirit of friendly understanding to facilitate in ascertaining the elements of agreement to be arrived at. This, it seems to us, is a task, we have to fulfil for the good of our people and in the interests of the whole world. We hope our offer will be accepted and thus the first step taken towards the establishment of durable peace."

NEW SIGN OF COMMON VIEWS

The communique announcing the dispatch of telegrams after mentioning the meeting between Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold says: "The Sovereigns have decided to address telegrams to the rulers of Germany, France and Great Britain with the object of facilitating possible negotiations. This initiative of the Sovereigns is a new sign of the common views and solidarity which exists between Netherlands and Belgium."

King Leopold Returns To Brussels

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7.

King Leopold of Belgians arrived in Hague unexpectedly last night and conferred with Queen Wilhelmina until 1-30 a.m.

King Leopold and Dr. Spaak returned to Brussels this afternoon.

ACTION IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Admiralty announces that Naval Light Forces, including two Polish destroyers, were in action with German aircraft in the North Sea to-day. No ship was damaged.

The enemy casualties are not known.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

29. MATRIMONIAL

Will widow-maiden about 25, Chitrapur Saraswat,-Maharastrian, communicate? Correspondence confidential, Box No. 12467, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Educated, handsome, and accomplished aggarwala girl for England returned young gentleman, Tayal Gotra of 25 years, well established, belonging to well known, rich and respectable aggarwal family of Punjab. Write to Anand Deve, Rais, Hissar. (12469)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a person temporarily specially experienced in the valuation and assessment of land and preparation of the Assessment lists of lands. Retired Mamlatdar or Aval Karkun having such experience will be preferred. Apply immediately with copies of certificates and pay expected to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, Ghatkopar. (1349)

Wanted Supervisor on Rs. 100 per month for a Bank to appoint Agents to invest Loan, etc. No guaranteed business required. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 21A, Canning St., Calcutta. (12468)

Wanted immediately a hard-working intelligent Honours' Graduate in Economics for a temporary post of a Senior Clerk in a local Government Office on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Applications should be sent to Box No. 1347, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lady Doctor for an Indian State. Pay Rs. 225-5-250 p.m. with free house. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1348, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Gujarati speaking Graduate teacher, B. T. preferred, able to take up Mathematics and Science in the highest classes. Apply before 15th November, 1939, stating qualifications, age, experience, and salary expected to the Principal, Gokalbai High School, Vile Parle. (12472)

68. FLATS TO LET

At Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, two Flats on the Second Floor are to be let to vegetarian Hindus. Apply Maganlal Mehta, Top Floor. (12456)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FAMINE OPERATIONS, GOVERNMENT OF JODHPUR.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of good edible hay and bhoosa (khakla) F. O. R. Jodhpur. The hay should be steam-pressed and of this year's crop and the Khakla of the next Rabi crop.

Tenders must reach the undersigned under a sealed cover by the 20th of November, 1939, at the latest after which no tender will be entertained. A sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender which will be returned if tender is not accepted.

Tenderer must be present personally in the Office of the undersigned at 12 noon on 25-11-1939 when the tenders will be opened. The undersigned reserves the right to accept or reject any tender without assigning any reason.

MADHO SINGH,
Minister-in-Charge,
Famine Operations,
Govt. of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.
November 1, 1939.

(1340)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

S.D. 30.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 588 in respect of Forty-two Preference Shares Nos. 79051 to 79092 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Mrs. Putlan Shavakshaw Pithawala and Shavakshaw Navroji Pithawala has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Share Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 6-11-1939.

(12473)

62. TO BE LET

At Calliandas Buildings, Gowalia Tank Road, Airy and Commodious Blocks (Ground Floor) Rent Rs. 45 (First Floor) Rs. 65/- (Second Floor) Rs. 75 and 85/-. Apply Manecklal Damania, Solicitor Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty, Telephone Nos. 41933 and 24827. (12450)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To let big and small shops and upper floors suitable for offices and factories. For inspection and particulars apply to Ratanji Sukhia, Swadeshi Mills Estate, next to Ahless Baug, Charni Road. (1254)

387. TYPEWRITERS

Typewriters American Rebuilt Remington Underwood Rs. 160 upwards. Secondhand Rs. 30. Girgaum Typewriting Co., 330, Thakurdwar. (12468)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale Steel Structure in excellent condition, suitable for Heavy Duty Workshops capable taking ten ton crane girders and gantry rails all fabricated in England total length 300' span 72' height 39'. Apply Mukand Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Signal Hall Avenue, Bombay 10. 'Phone 42858. (12455)

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 949 OF 1938.

GOPINATH JANARDAN MHATRE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business of Building Contractor under the name and style of Messrs. G. Mhatre and Company, 167, Hindu Colony, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) Dr. WAMAN GAJANAN JAVALE, (2.) KHANDERAO GAJANAN DAVALE, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, both residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of December, 1938, it was "inter alia" ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,005-14-0 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said Decree and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the 13th day of December, 1938, until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of April, 1939, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Defendants and of Purshottam Waman Javale a minor by his father and natural Guardian Dr. Waman Gajanan Javale the Defendant No. 1 in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing lying and being at the Cadell Road (Mahim Bazar Road) in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10002 square yards or thereabouts as per Collector's Survey but by the actual measurement 10553 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3 and 42 and 3444, A3548, B3444, B3548, New Nos. 604, 606, 607, Old Survey No. 304, 305, New Survey Nos. Part of 1/1571 and 2/1571 and 3/1571, Cadastral Survey Nos. Part of 334, 335, and 339 of Mahim Division and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4637, 4636, 4639, and 4640(1) and Street Nos 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 998, 999, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Cadell Road or Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Harischandra Manek Patil, on or towards the North partly by the property of Messrs. Ganpatrao Janardan Rath and his brothers Bhaskar and Vasant and partly by the land belonging to Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Vicar and Gardens of the Church of M. S. De' Salvasooa and partly by the property of Anant Moraba Churl.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the 16th day of November, 1939, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 15th April, 1939, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants and of Purshottam Waman Javale a minor by his father and natural Guardian Dr. Waman Gajanan Javale the Defendant No. 1 in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of Fozmal Kasturchand and another allowed for Rs. 38,416 inclusive of interest as on 31st May, 1939.

(2) Claim of the Collector of Bombay allowed for Rs. 33-7-6 on account of ground rent taxes including process Fee in respect of the property for the period from 10-6-37 to 9-6-39.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants and of Purshottam Waman Javale a minor by his father and natural guardian Dr. Waman Gajanan Javale the 1st Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants and Purshottam Waman Javale, a minor by his father and natural guardian Dr. Waman Gajanan Javale the Defendant No. 1 have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale, and set off the amount of the purchase money against the amount due to him under the decree herein.

Of the price one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the Property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the Property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or at the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal, Plaintiff's attorneys, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1939.

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1350

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 1313 of 1939.

BHAGWANDAS GOVERDHANDAS. . Plaintiff.

vs

USMAN ABDUL KARIM MISTRY. .... Defendant.

To
USMAN ABDUL KARIM MISTRY, The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has instituted this suit against you under Rule 2 of the Order 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure for recovering from you the sum of Rs. 1,085 interest, costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear or cause appearance to be entered within ten days from the service hereof by you, in default the plaintiff will be entitled at the expiration of ten days to obtain a decree as prayed.

Bombay, dated this 23rd day of September, 1939.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI, for Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

23rd September 1939.
CHANDRASEN & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
36, Tamarind Lane,
Tamarind House,
Fort, Bombay.

(1351)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Testamentary & Intestate Jurisdiction E. 1500 31-10-39

GEORGE VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the properties and credits of ASHANNA GOVIND POLYAPOLOONALLOO, late of Bombay Telgoo Hindu Inhabitant, who formerly carried on a mechanical workshop and retired therefrom before his death, residing at Kamathipura, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

BAI SAYAMABAI, widow of Ashanna Govind Polyapoloonaloo, of Bombay Telgoo Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 4th Kamathipura, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty nine and in the Third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Frothonotary &
Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

20th day of October, 1939.
MESSRS. THATTE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(1354)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, 14th November, 1939 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, of complete Flat Furniture consisting of drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, Godrej steel cup-board, frigidaire, crockery and glassware, etc.

Property of two European gentlemen.

CRAWFORD & CO.

GANDHI & CO.,

Government Auctioneers

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT DELISLE ROAD.

Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs Bhatt and Co., Attorneys for Messrs Jawanmal Gadmal and Co., the Second Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kushaba Chapaji Kale and others the mortgagors, in pursuance of the Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 11th February 1930 and subject to the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 20th September 1934 and Further Charge dated the 28th April 1936 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties this day Wednesday the 8th November 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Firstly: Government Foras land with the houses comprising 6 chawls situate on the west side of DeLisle Road admeasuring 1874 square yards or thereabouts registered under New Survey Nos. 2C/3467 and 1C/3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944, Byculla Division and assessed under E Ward Nos. 7217, 7218 ( ) 7218(2) 7218(2A) 7218(3) 7219(4), Street Nos. 616M, 616L, 616K, 616KK, 616 1, 616K.

Secondly: Government Foras land with the houses comprising two chawls situate at DeLisle Road admeasuring 739 square yards or thereabouts registered under New Survey No. 1/3467 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 4/1944 Byculla Division and assessed under E Ward No. 7209(1) Street No. 616B and E Ward No. 7209(2) Street No. 616D (the correct New No. is 13764 and New Survey No. is 1/3467 according to the Survey Register of the City of Bombay).

Thirdly: Government Foras land with the houses comprising a chawl having shops on the ground floor situate on the West side of DeLisle Road admeasuring 389-square yards or thereabouts registered under New Survey No. 1 CB/3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/1944 Byculla Division and assessed under E Ward Nos. 7210 to 7213 and Street No. 612, 612A, 612B, 614 and 614B (the correct New Survey No. is 1 C3/3467 according to the Survey Register of the City of Bombay).

For further particulars please apply to Messrs Bhatt and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

NEXT FRIDAY...

from 10th November 1939

RIB TICKLING COMEDY ROMANCE

OF A PRINCE & A GYPSY GIRL!!

Shree Ranjit's

ON THE RIVER

Starring:
SITARA, KUMAR, CHARLIE, GHORY, INDUBALA, SUNITA, RAM MARATHEY.

★

Directed by M. VYAS

from FRIDAY, 10th

at

PATHE

BOOK IN ADVANCE.

Special Morning Show on Friday the 10th Nov. at 9-30 A.M. (Morning)
ABHINAYA
(In Bengali).
Starring: SODHANA BOSE
IMPERIAL Lamington Rd.
Mrs. Sodhana Bose will be present in this show.

THE GRANDEST SHOW IN TOWN!

MINERVA'S

"PUKAR"

OR "THE GREAT MOGHUL"
Directed by
SOHRAB MODI

14th City Week!

Evergreen Release

MINERVA

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HUMAN APPEAL GREATER THAN EVER!

IT'S THERE!

PRABHAT'S ARTISTIC TRIUMPH—

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Directed by SHANTARAM

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* SHANTA HUBLIKAR
* BAI SUNDRABAI
* BUVASAHEB
* RAM MARATHE
* GAVRI
* MANJULA
* CHHOTU

9th WEEK AT

CENTRAL

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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HARISH CHANDRA,
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Directed by:
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

WEDNSDAY, NOV. 8.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (885 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Ghazalen Aur Geet. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9-0 to 10-0 As in Bombay 1. 10-0 Bhajan Aur Naatên. 10-30 to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1-0 Mixed Melodies. 1-35 to 2-30 as in Bombay 1 2-30 Close down. 5-0 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 2. 5-40 the Light Symphony Orchestra. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 to 7-0 As in Bombay 2. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-45 Khayal, Thumri Aur Geet. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 2. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-25 News in English. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-30 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 5-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 Film Stars. 7-45 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Late News. Close down.

8-40 to 9-0 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-5 News in Pushtu. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

5-45 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-10 p.m. For the Countryside. 6-50 Mataka Pukhraj. 7-10 Instrumental Trio. 7-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-40 Premnath Wadhawan. 7-55 Film Hits. 8-25 Malaka Pukhraj. 8-45 Premnath Wadhawan. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-50 Music Lesson, 3. 10-5 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-15 Malaka Pukhraj. 10-30 Late News

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 Two Taranas. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9-0 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. 9-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-40 Celluloid Hits. 9-50 The AIR Qowwali Party. 10-0 Close down.

12-30, p.m. Marathi Songs. 1 2-40 Film Songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1-0 p.m. Pupil and Master. 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Kannappa Pillai. 1-39 News in English. 1-55 Lunch Hour Music. 2-30 Close down.

5-25 p.m. Film Stars; 5-25 News (M). 5-30 News (G). 5-35 records; 6-0 News (G). 6-5 News (H) 6-10 Mumtaz Husain. 6-20 Master Hamid. 6-35 Sitar and Clarionet. 6-40 Purushottam Sholankukkar. 7-0 Lailatel-Qadar. 7-15 Sariq Ali Akhtar. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Shudh Kalyan. 8-30 World Affairs. 8-45 Durdaivi Rangoo, 2. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Hari Gun Gan. 9-55 The AIR Trio: 10-0 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. 10-30 Late News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Purushottam Solankurkar. 6-30 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 6-45 Tunes on the Strings. 6-55 Readings from Gujarati Books. 7-0 to 8-45 As in Bombay 1. 8-45 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Choir of Wilhelm Church. 8-35 Elit Millet: 9-45 Jozesh Szigett: 9-55 Howard Veevers: 10-0 Gr. Symphony Orchestra, Berlin. 10-30 Frieda Dyer: 10-30 Late News. Close down.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (756 kc/s)

9-0 p.m. Instrumental Overture. 9-5 Learn to Sing. 9-15 News in Tamil. 9-20 Shrimati S. P. Hamsa Damayanti: Vocal. 9-6 News in English. 9-5 For the Villagers. 9-30 Shrimati Kunhilakshmi Ammal: 9-15 Indian Ink. 9-30 Announcements. 9-35 News in Tamil. 9-50 M. S. Nagoji Rao: 9-20 Expecation. 9-45 Shrimati Kunhilakshmi. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Shrimati Hamsa Damayanti. 10-30 Late News Close down.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-45 For the countryside. 6-10 Madhari Dey. 6-30 Kamal Ganguli. 6-40 Ambuj Kumar Mullick. 6-50 Khandagiri. 7-5 Indian Architecture, 1. 8-0 Umananda Seal. 8-35 Subhangshu Kumar Mukherjee. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 The talk of the town. 9-45 Miriam Licette, Francis Russell and Chorus. 10 Jack Artin and his Orchestra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Ashalata. 9-50 For Assamese Listeners.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6 p.m. News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustan. 6-15 Vocal and instrumental. 6-30 Musavvir Ki Maut. 6-45 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7-15 Bismillah and party. 7-25 Munshiyaen Ji. 3. 7-40 Mannabai of Allahabad. 7-52 Rashid Ahmed Khan. 8 Door Ke Dhol. 8-15 Ghazals. 8-28 Bismillah and party. 8-56 Lucknow Radio Artists. 8-42 S. N. Bali. 8-49 Mannabai of Allahabad. 9-45 Mannabai of Allahabad. 9-51 Bismillah and party. 10-1 Rashid Ahmad Khan. 10-13 Mannabai of Allahabad.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational broadcasts. 4-30 Arthur Askey. 5 M. Manikkam Pillai. 5-20 M. Manikkam Pillai. 6. News in English. 6-5 Shrimati P. N. Ponnummal. 6-45 M. Manikkam Pillai. 7 Switching Back. 7-50 G. N. Balasubramanyam. 9 The Climacteric. 2. 9-45 Melville Bailey. songs without words. 10-15 Moira Jelinek.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 9-45 Shrimati Kantimathi Ammal.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

9 p.m. Carnatic music G. S. P. R. K. Pantulu, vocal. V. V. Subbayya Gupta, violin. Radha Kishen Raju, Mradangam. 9-20 'New Books' review in Urdu by Dr. S. M Q. Zore. 9-55 Carnatic Vocal. 10-15 Carnatic Vocal.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	H. M	H. M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 40	20 10
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Express.)	6 15	22 30
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	9 10	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 25
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12 36	17 20
Nagpur Express	13 0	20 55
Poona Fast Pass	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	21 0	6 15
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 35	
		6 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	7 25	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	6.45	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	6.25	21 15
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon).	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 35	15 [illegible]
The Flying Ranee Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawr Express	13 45	8 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London)	8-40

Pre-Holiday Liquidation On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MARKET AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

Average Of Private Estimates 11,878,000 Bales

Bombay, Nov 7

The New York cotton market declined on Monday after foreign closings and then quietened on evening up prior to the Bureau report on November 8th, while additional drought complaints, the absence of week-end moisture in the South-West and improved commercial demand for wheat and maize imported firmness to the Chicago grains market after early unsettlement due to the weakness of securities. European news was uninspiring and with foreign selling operators were holding off.

The New York cotton market will remain closed to-day and will again close on Saturday being "Armistice Day." The Bureau report will be issued to-morrow and there was some disposition to await it. New York Members average guess is 11,767,000 bales and the average of private estimates for the Bureau report is 11,878,000 bales.

It is generally feared that with the change in the Neutrality Act, there will be increased exports to Britain and this in turn will weaken the sterling which will again have depressing effect on American prices. How far this weakness will be allowed remains to be seen as the Tripartite Agreement is still in force and Government support will be forthcoming. But this is entirely a matter of Government policy and it is impossible to forecast it.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening December was quoted one point up at 9.17 and improved to 9.20 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 9.03 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 9.33c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling and closed at a decline of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 9.19c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 11 points with January 5.95. Cotton prices were firm as a result of United States Neutrality revision thus limiting cotton freight and making rates dearer. Moreover British arms purchases will weaken the sterling. Later on there was trade calling and Bombay straddle buying. Prices reacted slightly on hedging and local realising. The market closed at a net rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 6.47d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Uppers futures closed 11 points up and Giza futures gained 8 to 12 points with Spot cotton 14 points higher at 7.53 l. The Alexandria cotton market was also fairly steady with improved buying. Sakels futures gained 14 to 15 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 9 to 14 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (10-10 a.m.) ..... 9.20+04

New York December lowest (2-21 p.m.) ..... 9.08—08

Liverpool January highest ..... 6.03+19

Liverpool January lowest ..... 5.94+10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Increased hedging. Members average guess 11,767,000. Spots goods quiet. Holiday to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Nov 6

DECEMBER	9.25—09
JANUARY	9.19—09
MARCH	9.09—12
MAY	9.03—11
JULY	8.89—11
OCTOBER	8.42—11

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 6

December	9.08—08
January	9.03—03
March	8.92—10
May	8.84—11
July	8.68—11
Middling Spot	9.33—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov 6

December	9.19—07
January	9.13—05
March	9.04—09
Middling Spot	9.19—07

NEW YORK

New York, Nov 6

11 a.m. rates. Noon call

December	9.15	9.12
March	9.00	8.98
May	8.91	8.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov 6

	Bales
Day's receipt at all U S Ports	27,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 6

November	5.98+11
December	5.95+12
January	5.97+13
February	5.96+13
March	5.95+13
April	5.94+13
May	5.93+13
June	5.91+13
July	5.89+13
August	5.83+13
September	5.81+13
October	5.78+13
November	5.75+13
Middling Spot	6.47+25
	11-12 a.m. quotations
January	5.96
March	5.94

DEMAND FOR WAR AIMS

(Continued from Edit Page).

extreme punishments to which he may be subjected are rigorous imprisonment for a term or not longer than 15 years or death.

(10) That the provisions and principles embodied in this declaration shall be more fully defined in a legal code which shall be made easily accessible to everyone. This declaration shall not be qualified nor departed from upon any pretext whatever. It incorporates all previous Declarations of Human Right. Henceforth it is the fundamental law for mankind throughout the whole world."

★

A decision of vital importance to the future of Trade Unionism was taken during the week by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress when it endorsed the proposal to set up a joint advisory committee consisting of 15 representatives from the Trade Unions and a similar number from the employers. The Council has also decided to elect five of its members to act as an Advisory Council to the Ministry of Supply. This decision will cause grave concern to large numbers of trade unionists who have been expecting that the General Council would take steps to co-ordinate the fight of the unions against high prices, for wage increases and against the flagrant violation of agreement now taking place all over the country.

On the contrary, the General Council paid no attention to these problems both took decisions which mean tying the unions to the Government's war machine and limiting the freedom of action of the affiliated organisations. The ostensible purpose of the Council of Industry is to bring employers and union officials together, so that they can advise the Government on any questions arising out of the war. The great mass of trade unionists are asking what value this institution will have for the working class.

Apart from Herr von Ribbentrop's speech at Danzig, which has failed to create any impression here, the Soviet Note to Britain on the subject of Economic Blockade has caused considerable discussion. While on the one hand, it is maintained on behalf of the Government that the Russion protest against this country's 'unilateral act' of issuing a contraband list is not the first which has been received by the British Government. "The arguments by which the Russian protest is supported, however, cannot be conceded as valid," says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Times."

It appeals in the first place, he says, to the Declaration of London of 1909, an instrument which at best was an unsatisfactory and unworkable compromise between conflicting views, and being out of date before it could be enacted, was never ratified by any Power. The "Times" correspondent insists that a belligerent is entitled to treat as contraband all articles directly useful as war materials. The Russian Note complains of the inclusion of for instance, fuel upon which the operation of every military arm depends to-day and cotton, the raw material of high explosives. Government supporters also say that at first sight, the Russian protest against the treatment of food-stuffs as contraband seems to have a specious validity; but since it rests upon the maintenance of a distinction between the civil population and the Government forces, it does not come with the best of grace from a Totalitarian Power.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov 7

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:

Ready (small grain)	Rs. 18 13 0
Ready (large grain)	18 15 0
Shipment October F B H	10 0 0
Shipment November F B H	10 8 0
Shipment December F B H	10 10 0

Tone: Steadier.

Wall-Street Market Firm

New York, Nov 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Elec Power and Lt 7 per cent Pfd 32; Elec Bond and Share Common 8 7/8; Amr Tel and Tel 169; Western Union Telg 28 1/8; New York Central R R 20 3/4; Great Northern Pfd 29; Amarex Corporation 16 1/2, Union Carbon and Carbide 87 3/4; Texas Corporation 47 1/8; Socony 13 5/8; Consolidated Oil 8 1/8; United States Steel 73 3/4; Republic Steel 26; Crucible Steel 46; U. S. Smelting 62; Int Nickel of Canada 40 3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 33 1/2; Chrysler Motors 87; General Motors 54 1/8 General Electric 40 1/8; Chase National Bank 36 3/4; National City Bank of New York 28 3/4.

Turnover 1,270,000 shares. Market technically better. Steel Production 92.5 per cent against 91.0 per cent last week.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 6

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	80 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	102 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/2
Victory Bonds	105 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	83 1/2
National Bank of India	28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 6

T T London on:—

New York 4.02/4.04 Paris 176/177 Madrid 39.75 Montreal 4.43/4.47 Amsterdam 7.52/7.58 Brussels 24.00/24.20 Milan 78.00 Berne 17.10/17.95 Copenhagen 21.00 Stockholm 16.70/16.90 Oslo 17.50/17.70

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 7

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 207 for Broach A/M delivery but weakness of sterling imparted better feeling and the market was fairly firm.

The market opened firm at Rs. 209/8 and quickly rose to Rs. 212/8 on active buying and covering by recent sellers. Outside speculation is increasing and with War mentality, people are expecting sensational advance and are buying freely. The market has become one-sided and at times it is found difficult to satisfy the demand. Resumption of option business will also increase outside participation and with any adverse factor, there will be extensive unloading when it will be difficult to find buyers. This experience is fresh as recently prices rose to Rs. 225 and collapsed to Rs. 187. It is true that our crop is likely to be small but the rise is being overdone and will check all export business. The undertone was firm.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 9 points and with further buying in the local market Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 214/4. Later Liverpool was 14 points up and prices advanced to Rs. 215. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M Rs.	215 0 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J	200 8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	200 4 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal D/J	159 12 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	161 8 0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov 6

Sakel: November 13.52+14 January 13.82+13

Giza: November 12 47+09; January 12.98+13

Ashmouni: December 11.27+09 February 11.54+11

Holiday In America

Bombay, Nov 7

The New York cotton market will remain closed to-day being "Election Day" and also on Saturday, the 11th instant being "Armistice Day."

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 6

Uppers: Spot 7.15+15 November 6.85 +11 January 6.81+11 March 6.82+11 May 6.84+11 July 6.86+11 October 6.87 +11

Giza No. 2: Spot 7.53+14 November 7.22+9 January 7.33+8 March 7.42+8 May 7.51+11 July 7.58+12 October 7.59 +12.

COTTON PARITIES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M Liverpool May 116 pts.

Broach A/M New York May 98 pts.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 7

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London but it declined to 3.94 1/2 in New York.

London silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/16d. and 23d. for Spot and forward respectively. Business was small and the market was very quiet. Later on there were small buyers at fixed prices and sellers were holding aloof. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 5d. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 61-1-3 and forward was Rs. 60-15-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 26-9-0. The local market was fairly steady in sympathy with weakness in sterling. There was scattered buying in silver but gold was fairly firm. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready ..... Rs.	41 11 0	61 4 0
Kartak delivery	41 11 0	61 5 0
Kartak Tejimandi	0 10 6	2 10 0
Magsar delivery	41 10 6	61 11 0
Magsar Tejimandi	1 1 0	4 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 6

Spot 23 1/16 Forward 23

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 6

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 6

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 11 1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 85/6; 4 per cent 1960/70 97/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 109

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 93/12; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 135; Central Bank 30/12; Imperial Bank F P 1395; Imperial Bank P P 345/10; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102/4; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 400; Ambica 255; Arun 217/8; Arvind 1160; Asok 191/4; Bharatkhand Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 937/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 196; Calico 905; Central India 283/12; Century 286/4; Colaba 158/2; Elgin 131/4; Gokak 180; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 36/4; Jubilee 257/8; Khatau Makanji 110; Kohinoor 320; Laxmi Cotton 465; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 98/12; Morarji 131/14; Mysore 162/8; Nandlal 71.

HOLIDAY ON INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

The Exchange will remain closed on Thursday, the 9th November 1939, on account of "Dhanteras".

Bhandari 77/4; New Great 288/2; Raipur 670; Rajnagar 155; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 78/12; Sholapur 3035; Simplex 100; Swadeshi 272/8; Vishnu 1122/8;

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1332/8; Tata Hydro Ord 148/12; Tata Power Ord 1237/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 138/12; Ajmer Electrics 10/8; Amalgamated 10/10; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 124/6; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 555; Associated Cements 135/4; Belapur 222/8; Bombay Burma New 180; Bombay Burma Old 532/8; Bombay Steam 220; Bombay Telephone 80/12; Br B Petrol 5/4; Burma Corporation 6/10, Dalmia Cement 10/4; Indian Bleaching 107/8; Industrial Investment Tr 43; Indian Radio Ord 290; Indian Radio Defd 395; Indian Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 37/6; Mysore Sugar 36/12; Port Canning 73/12; Premier Construction 73/4; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 23/11; Shivrajpur 47; Steel Corp of Bengal 17/12; Tata Oil 47; Tata Steel Ordy 371; Tata Steel Defd 1852/8.

JUTES

Birla Jute 24/12; Howrah 64/12; Hukumchand 7/2; Kamarhatty 580; Kankinarrah 472/8, Lawrence 478; Reliance

Further Small Rise In Steel Shares

HIGHER PRICES ATTRACT REALISING

Cotton Mill Shares React After Firm Opening

Bombay, Nov 7

The local Share Bazar opened steady and during the early part of the Session, there was fairly active professional support which resulted in further improvement in prices. But later on there was absence of follow-on on the buying side and prices declined to about yesterday's close. At this level there was scattered support which caused a small rally and the tone of the market was steady. However it appears that anxious buying is now satisfied and the market is likely to grind around present level.

Yesterday, European news was uninspiring and, with foreign selling continuing, some Wall Street operators were disposed to hold off in view of the holiday to-day and on Saturday, while heavy profit-taking carried down a long list to one dollar, the market closing easy. Steels ignored the improved output which is the highest since the compilation began in October, 1933. U. S. Steel activity was 92.5 per cent. against 91 per cent in the previous week. U. S. Steel shares declined 1 1/4 at 73 3/4, Anaconda Coppers declined 7/8 at 33 1/2 and General Motors closed 1/4 down at 54 1/8 dollars.

It is feared that British arms purchases will weaken the sterling and this will have depressing effect on American prices. Thus with renewed fluctuations in exchange rates, naturally, operators are likely to adopt caution in Wall Street.

The local market is keeping steady and with rise in commodity prices, it is believed that when present crops are sold, the general buying capacity will increase and this in turn will help our industries.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,855 and advanced to Rs. 1,872 which was a new high level. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,855. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 374 and after advancing to Rs. 375 declined to Rs. 373.

Bombay Dyeings opened firm at Rs. 950 but declined to Rs. 938, Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 135/8 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 533.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 7

Bombay Dyeing (932/8) 950 935 945 937 938

Century (287/8) 289 290 282 288 286

Central India (287) 285 282 286 284

Kohinoor (322) 323 324 319 322 319 321 320/8

New Great (289) 293 285 290 289 290/8

Simplex (99/8) 101 98/8 100/8

Swadeshi (272) 274 271 274 273

Associated Cement (135) 135/8 136/4 135/8

Andhra (1395) 1395

Tram Ord (124/12) 124/12

Tata Hydro (150) 150 149

Tata Power (1230) 1240

T Steel Defd (1842/8) 1855 1860 1857 1835 1845 1872 1851 1853 1855

T Steel Ord (370) 374 375 374 371 372

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (134/12) 135/4

Bellapur (223/8) 224/8 225 222 224 223

B Steam (280) 281

B Burma (532/8) 535 532 537 533

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov 7

100	Ahd. Advance	281 8
250	BOM. DYEING	938 12
100	CENTURY	286 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	284 8
100	COLABA	159 0
100	Coorla	100 0
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	300 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 7 3
100	Finlay	113 8
100	GOKAK	181 0
1000	Hindustan	1,795 0
100	Indore	36 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	320 8
250	Laxmi	465 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	130 0
250	Model	25 0
50	MYSORE	90 0
200	NEW GREAT	289 0
100	Oosmanshahi	43 12
100	PHOENIX	270 0
25	SASSOON SILK	78 12
1000	Sholapur	3035 0
50	SIMPLEX	100 8
100	SWADESHI	273 0
100	SWAN	109 0
500	Vishnu	1132 8
1000	Western	855 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	98 0
25-50	Central	30 12
500	Imperial	1395 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	345 10
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	102 4
5	Union	5-7-6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	135 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	585 0
20	Mercantile	49 8
15-75	New India	34 4
200	Oriental	3740 0
10-50	Vulcan	6 13

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmd. Old	138 12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1395 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	124 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 14
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	152 8
100	TATA HYDRO	149 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1,240 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100	C. Province	96 0
100	Dh. Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	93 8
100	Mandra Bhon	92 4
100	Pachora Jamner	73 0
100	Sara Serajganj	94 0
500	Tapti Valley	750 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 8
10	Indian Iron and Steel	37 6
10	SHIVRAJPUR	47 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,855 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	372 0

MISCELLANECUS

100	ALCOCK	557 8
10	Air Services	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	223 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591 4
200	BOMBAY STEAM	281 0
125	B. BURMA	533 12
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	180 0
8st.	Br. B. Petrol	5-4-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81 0
100	IND BLEACHING	108 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	50 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	395 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	390 0
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	73 8
15	Scindia	23 11
25	Tata Oil Mill	47 0
100	Western I. Match	112 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1295 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	71 4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1386 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref	134 12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	48 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	75 0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103 2

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 7

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 85/4

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 86 nominal.

3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 86/4

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 89/4

3 per cent 1962/65 Loan 82/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 95/14

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 100/4

4 per cent 1960/70 97/10

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 103/8

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/12

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 108/12

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 94/4

4 per cent M Deb 1974 93

5 per cent M Deb 1959 101

5 per cent M Deb 1954 114

5 per cent K P T 1956 114

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 7

B C RATES—

T T D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1.295

Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79 3/4

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 55

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 33 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 7th inst.

Shanghai London 0/5 3/4 7th inst.

Japan London 1/2 1/4 7th inst.

Java London 7.46/56 7th inst.

New York London 3.94 6th inst.

London New York 4.02/4 6th inst.

London Paris 176/7 6th inst.

London Italy 78.00 6th inst.

London Belgium 24.00/20 6th inst.

London Switzerland 17.80/95 6th inst.

London Stockholm 16.70/90 6th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/58 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 4th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 6th inst.

Silver London ready 23 1/16 4th inst.

Silver London ready 23 1/16 6th inst.

Silver London forward 23 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 6th inst.

Silver New York ready 34 3/4 4th inst.

Silver New York ready 34 3/4 6th inst.

London discounts months 1 3/16 per cent 4th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 6th inst.

London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 4th inst.

London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 6th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

5 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 6

Broach A/M highest 210 3/4 lowest 208 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 209 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 198 1/2 lowest 196 closing at 5 p.m. 198

Oomra March highest 137 1/2 lowest 135 closing at 5 p.m. 136

Bengal D/J highest 156 lowest 154 closing at 5 p.m. 155 1/4

Bengal March highest 158 lowest 155 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 157 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 209 1/2 highest Rs. 210 lowest Rs. 208 1/4 closed Rs. 208 1

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

LIVERPOOL COTTON 25 POINTS UP

Active Speculative Buying In Broach

STEADY RISE IN RAW RUBBER

Cheerful Sentiment In Local Commodities

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

NEW YORK MARKETS REMAINED CLOSED TO-DAY. BROACH SHOWED CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY INFLUENCED BY BETTER OVERSEAS CABLES. PRICES RAPIDLY ADVANCED ON SPECULATIVE SUPPORT AND OPTION DEALERS' ACTIVE PURCHASES. LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE WAS QUIETLY FIRM. GILTEDGEDS ATTRACTED GOOD SUPPORT. SILVER PRICES WERE FIXED HIGHER. RAW RUBBER PRICES CONTINUE TO IMPROVE. LOCAL COMMODITIES IMPROVED ON LOCAL ENQUIRY AND UPCOUNTRY DEMAND PROMPTED BY FAVOURABLE LONDON ADVICES. THE GENERAL TREND IS UPWARD

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939.

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	9.08
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	5.97
To-day's opening	6.06
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	6.22
Difference	+.25

Broach A/M. Expectation ..... Rs. 219-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 7.

New York markets are closed to-day owing to Election Day

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton market will remain closed on Saturday 11th November.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov. 7.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 216-8 and advanced sharply to Rs. 220-8 with the firmer tendency in Liverpool, which closed 25 points higher. The market closed steady at Rs. 219-8.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

American January (5.99) 6.08
American March (5.96) 6.06
Giza January (7.34) 7.39
Giza March (7.43) 7.48

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Nov. 7.

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.
Glasgow Iron (111 sh) 111 sh

JUTES

Dundee November (38) £38
Lightning November (£35 1/2) £35 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseeds November December (£16 sellers) £16 sellers
Linseeds Calcutta November December (£15,7/8 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts December (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (113/16 paid and value) 11 5/16 paid and value
Forward January March (11 1/4 paid and value) 11 3/8 paid and value.

WONDER CURE

for

SORE-THROAT

and allied ailments such as :—colds, headache, influenza, malaria, other fevers, infections and epidemics including cholera.

It is a powerful germicide, diaphoretic, allays pains and does not only give immediate relief but effects a permanent cure. It is admirable as a preventive also. Price Rs. 2-8. 1/4. Sample Anna 8.
Send for a Sample costing Anna 8 only or get it from a nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY.
AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS - AMRITDHARA ROAD.
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE.

Agents:—
CHIMANLALL P. SHAH.
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	3.94 1/2
To-day's opening	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov. 7.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 7.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.
Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

Londop on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.34) 30.34
London on Milan (78.00) 77.50
London on Shanghai (0-5 3/8) 0-5 1/8 buyers 0-5 3/4 sellers
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16 buyers 1-2 7/32 sellers 1-2 1/4 buyers 1-2 9/32 sellers

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/16 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver 23 7/16d
Gold (£8 8-0) £8-3-0

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received here to-day.
"Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 7.

Spot	(23 1/16d) 23 7/16d+3/8
Forward	(23d) 23 1/2d+1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 7.

SILVER

Silver ready	61 15 0
Silver Kartak	62 0 0
Silver Magsar	62 6 0

GOLD

Gold ready	41 10 6
Gold Kartak	
Gold Magsar	
Sovereign	36 14 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Wheat January	4 2 0
Wheat May	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 6 3
Groundnuts February	39 9 0
Castorseed May	44 10 0
Cottonseeds January	25 8 6

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Nov 6

Wheat ready Rs. 3/4/2; Mangsir Rs. 4/5;; Maha Rs. 3/5; Jaith Rs. 3/7; Gram ready Rs. 3/7/9; Mangsir Rs. 3/8; Maha Rs. 3/8; Jaith Rs. 3/5/6. Barley ready Rs. 2/10/9; Mangsir Rs. 2/10/9; Peas ready 3/7; Mangsir Rs. 3/6/6. Arhar ready Rs. 2/15/9; Mangsir Rs. 2/15/9. Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/9/9: Maize ready Rs. 2/10/9. Tone:—Steady

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov 7

Castorseeds May—

Opening	Rs. 42 14 0
Highest	44 14 0
Lowest	42 14 0
Closing	44 10 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	38 3 0
Highest	39 3 0
Lowest	38 3 0
Closing	39 2 3
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	25 0 0
Highest	25 6 6
Lowest	24 15 9
Closing	25 6 0

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Nov 6

December dol. 0 87 7/8	
May dol. 0.86 7/8	
July dol 0.85 1/8	

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan was quoted at Rs. 86/2 for ready at 5 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov. 7.

5 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£80 3/4) £81
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942-47 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1964-59 (£94 1/4) £94 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£103) £104

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 3/8) £68 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£92 5/8) £92 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/2) £105 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/8) £92 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/4) £105 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-6 Ex Div) 11-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-3) 51-3
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 8-0
Princhin Johnson (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-6) 62-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£25) £24 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 28-0
Unilever Ordinary (32-9) 33-3
Ford Motors (14-3) 14-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47 3/4) £48 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 92-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-9) 118-9
P and O Def (21-4 1/2) 21-4 1/2
Distillers (66-9) 66-6
Bredfords Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (7-0) 7-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (28-0) 28-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (30-6) 30-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (17-7 1/2) 17-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/2) dol 50 1/4
Indian Iron (50-6) 52-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donsro Tea (28-9) 28-9
Empire of India (23-0) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£12) £12

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-3) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (18-3) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (32-6) 32-5
Burma Corporation (9-6) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (47-6) 47-6
Rand Mines (£7) £7 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14) £14 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (67-6) 68-1 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (86-3) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-0) 26-3
Anglo Persian (55-4 1/2 Ex Div) 59-4 1/2
Burma Oil (63-9) 63-9
Mexican Eagle (7-6) 7-5
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 87-6
Royal Dutch (£36 3/8) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£28 1/4) £28 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£10 7/8) £10 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def. (£9 7/8) £9 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£109) £109 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 7

Yarn No. 0 1/2s December 117; February 117; April 117
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 131; February 133; April 135
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 168; February 170; April 172
Yarn No. 40s December 235; February 235; April 236

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Nov 7

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs. 92 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	91 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	98 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C. I. F. per cwt.	12 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	17 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	18 8 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	20 12 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2 days. This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh		2,615 307
Central India	66	6,237 22,791
Barsi and Nagar		11,697 3,665
Hyderabad Gaorani		254
Berar	20	8,241 4,790
Central Provinces		1,569 8,469
Total Oomras	86	30,289 40,276
Dholera		4,409 21,610
N W Provinces	12	12,949 3
Rajputana		4,796 1,894
Sind Punjab	1,178	59,921 23,052
Broach		53 8,491
Coompta and Dharwar		10,908 6,750
Westerns Northerns		8,532 5,621
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		25 1,082
American		128 4
Egyptian, African & Sudan	149	72,056 89,518
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	200	
Total	1,425	204,236 198,292
Arrived by road to 2nd Nov	39	17,500

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 2nd Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yeetarday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,516	14,143 28,537
Japan and China		9,648	131,386 118,860
Coast Ports		5,187	8,203
Up-country by Rail		71,054	53,079
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan			7,350
Total		11,164	241,769 215,129

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Firm

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

Jutes :—Further improvement was noticed in this counter amongst more popular stocks to-day and a large volume of transactions were recorded. Coals : This section also kept fully firm and satisfactory business was reported. Teas were steady. In the miscellaneous sections, speculative issues as well as other industrials kept steady unchanged Government securities were steadier again on good buying support.

The following are closing quotations.

Government securities :—Three per cent paper 74; three and half per cent paper 86/3; four per cent loan 1960/70 99/2; five per cent loan 1945/55 108/12 small lot.

Banks :—Imperial Conty 350; Reserve 101/8.

Coals :—Amalgamated 29; Bengal 383; Bengal Nagpur 24; Bhulanbararee 13/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 17/2; Burra Dhemo 5/12; Burrakur 16/4; Central Kurkend 15/10 small lot; Dhemo Main 13/11; Equitable 38/12; pref 131; New Beerbhoom 21/8, Pench Valley 36/10; Raneegunge 33/9; Sendra 14/4.

Jutes :—Anglo-India 436/8 small lot; Auckland 261 small lot; Bally 270 C Div. Barnagore 165; Birla 25/6; Budge Budge 410; Caledonian 488; Champdany 196; Cheviot 248/8 small lot; Clive 30/14; Dalhousie 440/8, Delta 486/8; Empire 35/4; Fort Gloster 655; Fort William 302; Ganges 375; Gondalpara 1,000; Gourepore 778; Howrah 65/5 A Pref. 141 C. Div. Hukumchand 7/10; Pref 78.12; India 433/8; Kamarhatty 592; Kanknarrah 487/8 small lot; Kinnison 734; Lothian 320; Megna 39/4; National 28/7; Naihati 440.8; Northbrook 51; Nuddea 67/8; Orient 248 small lot; Presidency 5/7; Standard 385; Union 484/8.

Miscellaneous :—Burma corpn. 6/11; Consolidated tin 4/10; Indian copper 2/9; Burn and Company 348; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/1; Indian iron and steel 38/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 60; Indian steel and wire products ord 48 small lot ex div; defd 37; ex div. steel corpn ord 18; pref 92; B. I. Corpn. ord 4/7; British Burma petroleum 5/8; Indian paper pulp 130/8; Orient paper 8; Star paper 7/12; Titaghur paper a ordy 24/8 b ord 24; Digwarrah rubber 9/2; Balrampore 10; Carew and Co. ord 12/4 ct.

Teas :—Bishnauth 26/4; Hasimara 44/4; Lackatoorah 14; Teliapara 395.

Debenture :—Seven per cent 1938/43 Grob tea 100 small lot.—A.P.

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 6-11-39	3040000	2291000
Receipts yesterday 6-11-39	27000	24000
Exports to date 6-11-39	1897000	1239000
Stock at Ports 3-11-39	3824000	3187000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-11-39	3531000	3457000
Stock at Liverpool 3-11-39	—	1109000
Visible Supply 3-11-39	—	8017000
Quantity in sight 3-11-39	6236000	5477000
Quantity out of sight 3-11-39	—	3095000

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Nov 7

	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P	164	161	158	155
M G Punjab	164	161	158	155

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov 7

Bengal Fine 153-55
Bengal Fine November plus 3 1/2 December plus 3
Punjab Fine November plus 4 1/2 December plus 3 1/2
C P 1 208-08 November plus 17 December plus 14
C P 2 204-06 November plus 12 December plus 9
Berar 201-04 November plus 10 1/2 December plus 4 1/2
Khandesh 197-200
Jalna Sailu 197-200
Khandwa 201-04
Broach 216-18 February plus 4 1/2
Sindh N T (New crop) 250-55

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Nov 7

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 56 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 75 0 0

Tone : Firm.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 7th November 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,77,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-8-0 allotted approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-15-8 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the 15th November 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 17th November 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 3rd November 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 35,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 8th November 1939 to 14th November 1939 at Rs. 99-9-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 1st November 1939 to 3rd November 1939 amounted to Rs. 1,65,00,000.

Heavy Rainfall In Madras

POONA, Nov. 7.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread and locally heavy in south-east Madras. Local showers have also occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are :—Negapatam, Cuddalore 5 inches; Palamcottah 2; Pamban 1; Trivandrum, three quarters; Trichinopoly half; Calicut, Madura, Kodaikanal quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-11-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.0 degrees 0.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 87 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-11-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Nov. 7.

O S Kaisha's Japanese s.s. Alaska Maru of 4553 reg tons Capt S Momura arrived from Karachi with general cargo and cotton
N Y Kaisha's Japanese s.s. Nagato Maru of 4325 reg tons Capt G Ohara arrived from Karachi with general cargo

EXPORTS

Bombay, Nov. 7.

5600 bags gr nut oil cake meal L Dreyfus and Co; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus and Co.; 100 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1232 bags myrabollams Bhagwandas and Co; 16 bales raw wool The Bombay Co. Ltd; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 587 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 200 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 100 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 2370 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading Co. Ltd; 2386 bags linseed B Pahaladraj; 2634 bags gr nut oil cake exp Indo Foreign Comm. Corpn; 5375 bags gr nut oil cake exp Rupain and Co; 100 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 170 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 3818 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta and Co; 1360 bags linseed oil cake exp. M Bhuta and Co 1130 bags gr nut oil cake meal H Rawji and Co; 230 bags fennel seed E Manji and Co; 130 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham and Sons; 11 bales raw d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 25 tons old iron scrap C Manilal Ltd; 18 bales cotton piece goods Patel and Co; 300 bales cotton twist waste Jassain Carpet Co; 20 bales cotton cold piece goods Jassain Carpet and Co; 25 bales art silk waste Jassain Carpet Co; 303 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros and Co, 279 dms magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd; 250 bales raw cotton N Futehally and Co; 30 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 136 bales raw cotton H Nensey and Co; 200 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co; 200 bales raw cotton P Parsrampuria and Co; 48 bales raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 200 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton J R Shah and Co; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales raw cotton L Ramji and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 150 bales raw cotton N Rajaram and Co; 1000 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton piece goods The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co. Ltd; 616 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 248 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co. Ltd; 26 bags gum M M T Afshar and Co; 12 bales cotton cold blankets B Balwant and Co.

IMPORTS

284 cases machinery for elect lifts; 99 cases elect bulbs; 1460 cases art silk yarn; 186 cases embd cotton piece goods; 29 cases talking machinery; 101 cases elect fans and spare parts; 50 cases mineral water; 200 cases figs; 100 pcs steel tyres; 925 bales cotton; 36 cases sewing twine; 298 bales raw silk; 109 pkgs machinery; 85 pkgs tin plates; 103 slabs tin slags; 561 bdls iron pipes 176 bags betelnuts 70 cases glass beads;; 35 cases half cube sugar; 3770 pkgs or pcs structural steel; 93 pkgs batteries; 450 bags soft sugar; 4499 tons coal; 32 cases quinine; 39 cases art silk mixed piece good; 113 cases tissue paper; 820 cases firecrackers; 58 cases elect torches; 200 bags white marble chips; 88 coils ropes; 50 bdls sugar candy; 803 pkgs paint; 50 bales heavy cees plain; 225 bales gunny bags; 50 bales hessain cloth; 77 pkgs jute gas kittings; 505 chests tea; 184 pcs c i sluice vales; 86 bags nuts; 41 cts porcelain insulators; 50 rolls carboloid roofing felt; 343 bales raw wool; 130 coils manila rope; 34 cases button lac; 50 bales grey cotton shirting; 50 cases tobacco; 41 coils tarrel spun yarn; 2008 bags sugar; 44 pcs steel plates; 421 pkgs provision; 116 cases enamel worker 133 bags red oxide crude; 49 cases playing cards; 280 nos empty drums; 35 cases musical instruments; 500 pcs c i fittings; 3150 pcs c i pipes; 50 brls carbide; 40 bdls canes; 60 bags manganese dioxide; 118 bags m s tubes; 100 d/bags metal ash; 133 cases soap; 1000 dms linseed oil; 406 cases printed tinned sheets; 123 cases grami goods and wax; 80 dms red lead dry; 147 coils yellow rope.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

In the local market Govt. Securities are firm and amongst cotton mills business widened with hardening rates. Travancore Sugars again showed an advance to Rs. 19/10 and Mysore Sugars to Rs. 37. Steels and cements are strong.

Exchange transaction.

3 per cent 1963/65 G. I. loan Rs. 82/12; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 85/8, 85/10, 86 86/2; 4 per cent 1960/70 G. I. loan Rs. 98/5; 5 per cent 1945-55 G. I. loan Rs. 109; 5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 116/1; 3 per cent 1953 Madras Rs. 87/4.

Mettur industries Rs. 92, 93; B. I. Corporation ordy Rs. 4/1; Buckingham and Carnatics Rs. 196; Gokak mills Rs. 176/8, 179, 180; Dec. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 923/12, 927/8; Dec. Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/7/6; Kalpettas Rs. 15/10; Tropicals Rs. 13/4 small lot; Cochin Malabars Rs. 5/14/6; Deccan sugars Rs. 39/8; Travancore sugars Rs. 9/8; 9/10 C. D. Mysore sugars Rs. 37 E. I. D. ordy sh 18/3, 18/9; East Tanjore elecs Rs. 12; C. D. Rangoon telephones Rs. 12/12; Andhra cement Rs. 57; Associated cements Rs. 136; Dec. Orient papers Rs. 7/4; Mysore papers Rs. 11/4, 11/6, 11/8; Hurriladih coals Rs. 14/4; Carew and Co. Rs. 12/4; C. D. Indian irons Rs. 36/9, 36/10, 36/14, 37; Tata ordy Rs. 365, 368/4, 372/8, 373; Dec. Tata defd 1830 1832/8; 1835; Dec steel corporation ordy Rs. 17/12 17/13; Indian coppers Rs. 2/7, 2/8, 2/6; Burma corporation Rs. 6/8/9, 6/11

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Nov. 7.

To-day's closing quotations :—

Cotton Sind Jan. 20/4; Punjab Jan. 15/10/6 Desi American Jan. 23/1/9. Tone strong. Wheat Nov. 21/12/3; Jan. 28/12/6; March 29/7/0; July 30/13/6; Tone strong. Gram Nov. 34/0; Can 34/10/6; July 52/8; Toria Nov. 45/13/6; Feb. 46/8; Mar. 46/6; Cottonseed Jan. 22/11/3; March 23/1/3.

More Orders For Hessian

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

It is understood that a further order for eighty lakhs yards of nine porter hessian has been placed with the Indian Jute Mills Association, Calcutta by the Controller of Supplies, Government of India.—United Press.

AIR RAID WARDENS :

"Modern warfare has produced an entirely new technique for civil defence. The air raid warden is the outward and visible sign of this new technique," observed Mr. R. H. Haslam, in an address to the air raid wardens of Bombay and members of the Safety First Association, at a meeting held at Electric House on Tuesday night. Mr. T. R. S. Kynnersley presided.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Final test and prize distribution of South Indian Music competition, Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy presiding. Ashika Samaj Hall, Matunga, November 12, 3 p.m.

THE BOMBAY FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India 1935.)

HEAD OFFICE: 45/47 Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
All kinds of Insurance Business Transacted (except Life)

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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

FOR DEALERS IN COTTON

Licences From Reserve Bank Essential

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

A Press Communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India says:—"It is hereby notified that from the 15th November 1939 Foreign Exchange will not be provided for the settlement of cotton transactions in foreign markets except to those dealers, who have been licensed in this behalf by the Reserve Bank.

The terms on which licences can be obtained by dealers can be ascertained on application to the Local Manager of the Reserve Bank of India."—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 31st October 1939 :—

LIABILITIES :		
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	80,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	29,84,31,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	4,40,98,000
	Rs.	36,73,29,000

ASSETS :		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	Rs.	7,69,50,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	Rs.	4,30,19,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	1,27,68,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,18,14,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,10,89,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs.	19,16,89,000
	Rs.	36,73,29,000

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 44040 shares for delivery in November Settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous :—

Associated Cement 19930; Andhra 126; Alcock 380; Belapur 840; Bombay Burma 585; Bombay Steamer 211; Bombay Telephone 570; Century 1154; Colaba 765; Dyeing 854; Gokak 980; Indian Bleaching 160; Kohinoor 1183; Morarji 72; Mysore nil; Finlay 355; New Great 575; Nagpur 761; Phoenix nil; Premier Construction 830; Shivrajpur 1750; Swadeshi 628; Simplex 2365; Swan 95; Tata Steel Ordy 4895; Tata Steel Defd 1412; Tata Hydro 640; Tata Power 208; Tram 1785.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov 6

Rozario Santa Fe December quoted 20/9
South Australian December quoted 19/6

King Receives Zafrullah

LONDON, Nov. 7.

His Majesty received Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan in audience at the Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

BABY'S COLDS

Avoid upsetting the stomach with internal "dosing". Rub this soothing ointment on throat, chest, and back at bedtime. Its poultice-and-vapour actions break up most colds overnight.

VICKS VAPORUB

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CONSULT US

If you feel that your present investments are not all they should be, or that you are handicapped by not being able to secure complete, reliable information, consult us. We give you up-to-minute world market reports, full dependable information on all financial subjects.

Consultation FREE

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P. O. Box 954
BOMBAY

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

"..Course we did"

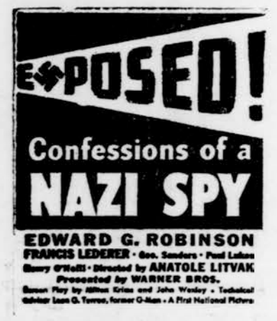
Sold by all Chemists and Stores

It isn't just a Story:
IT'S AN EXPERIENCE!

KARMA

Bombay Talkies'
Lovely Musical Romance
CO-STARRING
LEELA CHITNIS
AND
ASHOK KUMAR
2ND WEEK
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Friday to Tuesday, 1 p.m.
ROXY

Specially For 4 Days
TO-DAY TO SAT.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE EDWARD
TWO MINUTES' WALK ON
KALBADEVI ROAD FROM
DHOBI-TALAO JUNCT.


EXPOSED!
Confessions of a
NAZI SPY
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
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Henry O'Neill • Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK
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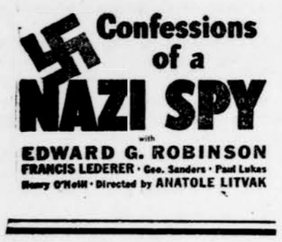
Confessions of a
NAZI SPY
with
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
FRANCIS LEDERER • Geo. Sanders • Paul Lukas
Henry O'Neill • Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST
2 DAYS!

LOVE'S IN BLOOM for MICKEY ROONEY!
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER"
with
LEWIS STONE-MICKEY ROONEY
CECILIA PARKER-FAY HOLDEN
Directed by W. S. Van Dyke II

FRIDAY!
SPECIAL DIVALI ATTRACTION!
M-G-M'S
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"
MUSICAL ADVENTURES . . .
GLORIOUS MUSIC . . . .
GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR . . .
THE WONDERFUL SHOW OF SHOWS . . .

Now in its 2ND WEEK!!
CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SONJA HENIE · TYRONE POWER
Irving Berlin's
SECOND FIDDLE

For Sheer Entertainment You Cannot Miss this GREAT FILM
RAPTUROUS RELEASE WEEK
AT
IMPERIAL
DAILY 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.
Mats. 1-30 P.M. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.
SABITA DEVI
IN
As You Please
with
MOTILAL, VASANTI
KHURSHID, MAZHAR.
DIRECTED BY
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
SUDAMA'S First HIT
A Supreme Release
PRODUCED AT
RANJIT STUDIOS

NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Please NOTE Change in Matinee timing !
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED!

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 25, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 4, 1309
Hightide: 9-04; 22-01.
Lowtide: 2-59; 16-34
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
The Winter term begins from Monday, November 20. The Programme can be had at the Cama Institute, East Museum.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION
The Market will be open for "Moorat Sodas" on Friday Nov. 10 from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. instead of from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

DODDA YERMAL BILLAWAR UNION
The 3rd annual meeting of the above Union was held on Sunday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. K. T. Anchan, at Nagardas Building, 80 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, when a large gathering was

SIXTH HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION
The opening ceremony of the Sixth Handicraft Exhibition will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. at the Girgaum Municipal Marathi Boys' School when Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee will preside.

AMATEUR ASTRONOMERS' LEAGUE
There will be a Public Lecture on the terrace of the Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Padam S. M. Godrej will speak on the Planet Saturn and its Three Rings.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for Questions and Answers will be held to-day (Wednesday), at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

"CRISIS TO-DAY"
On behalf of the Indian Progressive Group, Mr. M. P. Laud, Bar-at-Law, will speak on "The Crisis Today" to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. The lecture will be followed by a discussion.

SREE BHAGWAT GEETA KALAKSHEPAM
A series of lectures on Bhagwat Geeta will be delivered by Sriman Kalyanam Venkatachariar Swamigal of Purichi, daily at 8-30 p.m. at Manek Baug, Matunga (G.I.P.).

FOR FAMINE RELIEF IN HISSAR
The President of the Congress Famine Committee Hissar, in a statement, describes the famine condition in the District of Hissar in the absence of timely rains and requests the public to send contributions for the relief of the starving people.

MAHILA KALA MANDIR
The Second Exhibition of the institute will be opened to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. by the Mayor of Bombay, at the premises of Municipal Marathi Schools, Charni Road (near Prarthana Samaj). The exhibition will be open till the 17th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Thursday, the 9th and Monday, the 13th inst.
The next meeting of the Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the 15th November 1939, at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP
Col. Sir Richard Durand Temple, Bart., D.S.O., will speak on the present crisis at a Luncheon meeting of the Indian Progressive Group on Saturday, the 11th inst. at 1-20 p.m. in the main lounge of the Taj Mahal Hotel.
Mr. Melhi Mehta and his "Melody Trio" will play during Luncheon.

VEHICLE HEADLIGHTS MUST BE SCREENED
The Secretary of the W.I.A.A. writes:—
Screening of car headlamps, though not compulsory hitherto, has now been made so in the city by an order of the Commissioner of Police. This states that no vehicle may carry a light brighter than that emanating from any oil lamp or candle lamp ordinarily used on carriages or carts unless it has been so obscured as to diminish and diffuse it and make it incapable of producing a beam. The penalty for default may extend to six months imprisonment and also to fine.
One of the methods suggested by Government in the past is the pasting of a sheet of brown paper on the inside of the glass with an extra sheet pasted on the top half. An alternative method is to blacken with paint the top half of the inside of the glass and the bottom half of the reflector within. The Road Service Department of the W.I.A.A. Opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, will be glad to help you to do this.

WINTER ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES
The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association Winter Classes will begin from Monday (Nov. 20). They will be held at the following places: University (South Wing), St. Xavier's College, Wilson College, Ram Mohan English School, Pathology School, Grant Medical College, Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Office of the Association, Ruia College and Khalsa College.
The subjects are: Language Courses, Philosophy, Economics, Political Theory, Civics, Geography, Librarianship, Marathi and English Literature, Chemistry, Child Psychology, the Law in relation to Journalism, Buddhism, Radio Communication, Federation and Diseases. What you should know about them The programme of York and other information can be had from the Association, Cama Institute Bldg., Apollo Street, East Museum, Bombay.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE

His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor has this year again expressed a wish that throughout the Empire the 21st anniversary of the Armistice should be marked by a momentary pause for reverent remembrance of the glorious dead, to take place at 11 a.m., Railway time, on the 11th November. His Majesty also desires that all Christian Churches should hold their services at such hours as will enable two minutes' silence to take place during service at 11 a.m.
In view of present circumstances due to the war it is not practicable to provide for a universal signal, but His Excellency the Governor trusts that individuals will continue to make this reverent acknowledgment of our debt to the fallen
His Excellency also invites ministers of all religious denominations to make a special collection for ex-service men's funds on Sunday the 12th November and to arrange to seat ex-service men together in church on that day.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Second Fiddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"First A Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Actress Kyon Bani?" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savitri". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Nimbkar's Appeal To Municipal Workers

Unite Under Union Flag And Get Grievances Redressed

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union, a meeting of the Municipal Loan workers working on water pipes at Kasheli, Jamboli and Mandoli was held on Sunday at Kasheli. All the workers attended the meeting.
Mr. R. S. Nimbkar General Secretary of the Union impressed the importance of the Union and the Unity of the workers, to get their legitimate grievances redressed. Further he explained the working class condition of Europe and Russia and pointed out how they are unitedly fighting under the banners of their respective Unions.

Physical Education For Heads Of Secondary Schools

A short course in Physical Education for Heads of Secondary Schools and Training Institutions (both Government and non-Government) will be held as an experimental measure from April 29 to May 24, on the site of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivili.
The number of admissions to the course is limited to 25. The heads of Schools attending the course will be exempt from the payment of rent for the quarters they occupy and the charges for specific services. They will have, however, to bear their own travelling and messing expenses.

Swadeshi Mill Workers Celebrate Co-op. Day

All India Co-operative day was celebrated by the workers of the Swadeshi Mills Kurla, on behalf of their co-operative Societies, under the presidentship of Mr. J. R. D. Tata on Saturday evening at the 'Jamshedji Tata Hall.' Mr. S. L. Sahani, Labour Officer, explained the importance of the co-operative day. On behalf of the Swadeshi Mills Vyayam School, Gymnastic feats were performed.
Government Labour Officer—Mr. S. S. Rege—then delivered a lecture on the importance of the co-operative day.
The function terminated with distribution of prizes.

Postal And Telegraph Holidays

Friday the 10th November 1939 is a Telegraph holiday, whereas Saturday the 11th and Monday the 13th November 1939 respectively are Post Office holidays.
The telegraph branches of all the Combined Offices will therefore, remain entirely closed on Friday the 10th November except in the cases of undermentioned* delivery

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE & HOSPITAL FOR WORLI

Improvements Committee Welcomes Podar Donation

A donation of Rs. 3,50,000 from Mr. Anandilal Podar for an Ayurvedic College and Hospital at Worli was welcomed by the Improvements Committee on Tuesday evening when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, who stated:—That the Bombay Government having received a handsome donation for the construction of buildings for an Ayurvedic College and Hospital. Government have offered to take up a lease in perpetuity at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum of the whole plot admeasuring approximately 30,652 square yards on the basis of a premium calculated at the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard. The said premium however is not to be paid in cash but Government will give to the Corporation in exchange, land of equal value by mutual agreement.
The Improvements Committee accepted the offer and forwarded the matter to the Municipal Corporation for approval.

THE LATE MR. V. J. SHIROLKAR

Appeal For Memorial Gifts

Vishnu Janardan Shirolkar Mahajan Wady Trust issues the following appeal.
The late Mr. V. J. Shirolkar left a large amount for a Mahajan Wady to be built for the use of the general public. The Trustees could recover only a part of the amount after some litigation, and all that amount has been spent on a very modest building in Kandewady, and they have now no more funds left with them to furnish it. As every one knows a Mahajan Wady has to be furnished properly, if at all it is to be of any use to the public.
The Trustees, therefore, are appealing to the public for donations or Memorial Gifts for the purpose of fitting and furnishing the building and they hope that the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Shirolkar will come forward to help this charitable object of everyday public utility.

Combined Offices, where the working hours of the telegraph branches will be those as on Sundays.
*Colaba, Kalbadevi, Mandvi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Bombay G.P.O., Byculla, Girgaon, Malabar Hill, Parel, Bandra, Dadar, Mahim, Grant Road, Santa Cruz and Vile Parle.
On the 11th and 13th of November 1939, the telegraph branches of the above Combined Offices will however observe the same working hours as on week days.
Saturday the 11th and Monday the 13th November 1939 being Post Office holidays all the departments of the General Post Office and the town sub-offices will work on those days as on Sundays.

WARM RECEPTION TO MR. JINNAH AT CENTRAL

Several Injured In Stampede

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League arrived from Delhi by the Frontier Mail this morning and was given a reception at the Bombay Central by a large number of Muslim and Parsi citizens.
Several persons sustained minor injuries in a stampede towards Mr. Jinnah's compartment as the train steamed in. Volunteers of the Muslim League and Hamdarde—Afghan Volunteer Corps had a hard job in keeping back the crowds and escorting Mr. Jinnah to his car.
Among those who received him on arrival were Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, M.L.A., Mr. Ismail Chundrigar, M.L.A., Mr. Aziz Gafur Qazi, M.L.A., Mr. Mohomed M. Killedar, M.L.A., Mr. Moosaji Patel, M.L.A., Mr. Mirza Akhtar, M.L.A., Mr. M. M. Maniar, President of the Maniar Youth League, Mr. Ahmed A. Rehman, Secretary of the Maniar Youth League, Mr. David Shaw, Mr. Usmanbhai Sepahi and Mr. Usman Qasim Kandawalla.
The Parsi citizens who welcomed Mr. Jinnah included Mr. Nusserwanji Engineer, Editor of the "Komsevak," Mr. Nusserwanji Rupa, Secretary of the Parsi Patriotic League and Mr. Dorabji R. Bulsara.
Mr. Jinnah was profusely garlanded on behalf of the Bombay Muslim Merchants' Association, Memon Merchants' Club, Bhavnagar State Muslim League, Kathiawad Sepoy Jamat, Hakim Unani Association, Young Muslim Brotherhood, Okhai Memon Mandal and Muslim Maniar Youth League and other associations.

Jawahar-Jinnah Unity Talks

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be meeting shortly in Bombay to resume the unity talks.
Referring to the statement of the Congress President and Pt. Jawaharlal in the Press, Mr. Jinnah said that he would sincerely welcome the Congress move in the direction of bringing about unity between Hindus and Muslims, a unity which was essential for India's political progress.

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Further information and particulars may be obtained either from His Highness the Aga Khan at the Ritz Hotel, London, or from Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

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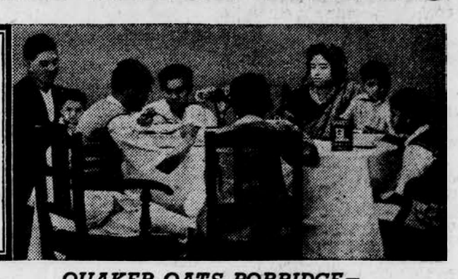

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1939.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP SPURNED

The breakdown in the Viceregal talks made the situation extremely uncertain and everybody was asking. "What next? Will the talks of be renewed"? The Viceroy himself was "not prepared to accept this failure." He wanted "in due course to try again, in consultation with the leaders of these great parties and the Princes, to see if even now there may still be the possibility of securing unity." But he need try no more. For Britain has finally spurned the hand of friendship offered to her by the Congress The Secretary of State for India has announced, on behalf of the British Government, that they find it impossible to accept the Congress demand. He says: "The long-standing British connection with India has left His Majesty's Government with obligations towards her which it is impossible for them to shed by disinteresting themselves wholly in the shaping of her future form of Government." Is there any Indian who does not want self-determination? Is this statement of Lord Zetland consistent with the broadcast speech of Lord Halifax that Britain was fighting for freedom? "The new world that we seek," says Lord Halifax "will enlist the co-operation of all peoples on the basis of human equality, self-respect and mutual tolerance." In the face of this utterance is it not sickening hypocrisy on the part of the spokesman of the Government, of which Lord Halifax is a member, to deny self-determination to India and to disguise a desire to continue to dominate her politically and economically under the cloak of "obligations to her"? If Britain is honest in her intentions towards India, why does she reject the straight demand of the Congress to accept and give legal effect to any constitution which Indians, including all real minorities, will prepare and in which safeguards for the protection of minorities will be included? As the Congress President says, "instead of adopting this straight course and throwing the responsibility upon Indians to frame a constitution with necessary and satisfactory safeguards for the protection of the minorities and thus showing its own 'bona fides' beyond doubt and cavil, the British Government has befogged the main and moral issue by asking us to settle our differences without telling us at the same time that the result of such a settlement will be a free constitution for the country." So far as the Muslim League is concerned, Lord Zetland cannot say that it does not want self-determination and independence for India. For, speaking last night Mr. Jinnah repudiated Britain's claim to be the final judge and sole arbiter of India's future and demanded for the League the right to accept only that constitution which met with its approval, a position which the Congress has conceded to every real minority in India. Lord Samuel described the statement of Lord Zetland as deplorable. If it is not withdrawn or modified in accordance with the Congress demand, it will go down in Britain's history as the most tragic of all the unstatesmanlike utterences for which British politicians have been responsible. To India it makes no difference. She has made up her mind to be independent and she *will* be indepesndent in spite of Britain. It was announced in the Commons as well as in the Lords that "the Viceroy is too anxious to keep the door open to any discussion." If his approach to the problem next time is to be the same as before, he may spare himself the trouble, particularly because to raise hopes destined to prove dupes only intensifies general bitterness. So far as the Congress is concerned he knows its position clearly and fully. Its fundamental demand for a declaration of India's right to independence and self-determination admits of no compromise through negotiations or otherwise. And unless and until this demand is conceded, the Congress will not discuss details of immediate reforms. There can be compromises about these in view of war conditions but they cannot be considered till the major demand is conceded. This the Congress has made clear as daylight. The Muslim League, too, demands independence; and as regards self-determination, it demands that the safeguards for the Muslims must be acceptable to themselves a position which the Congress has fully accepted. The Viceroy's next step, therefore, if he really wants a settlement with the Congress, is to persuade the British Government, if he can, to accept the Congress demand. Only when that is done, and not till then, will the Congress discuss consequential details.

Unity In Congress

As regards the Congress activities now, its foremost leaders are agreed that their immediate concern is to make the Congress itself sufficiently united and disciplined to be prepared for any organised action that may be found necessary. Gandhiji is naturally very keen about this question and discusses it in a searching manner in his article which was meant for the *Harijan* but which missed publication in its last issue. In this article he notes the various groups that have been formed in the Congress and the distrust which certain Hindu and Muslim groups feel towards it and he says: "Why do the Mahasabhaites distrust Congress Hindus? Why do not men and women belonging to all faiths flock to the Congress banner, and last but not the least is all well with the groups themselves which I have mentioned? Let us examine their condition: are they centripetal or centrifugal? Do they strengthen the organisation or do they weaken it? Are they not bidding for power? Do they not distrust one another? Do they submit to discipline?" Gandhiji feels he is "not able to give a flattering answer to all these questions." He rather fears that the groups within the Congress "contain in themselves seeds of its decay." He fears, too, that the weakness in the Congress 's "the absence of a living faith in non-violence in thought, word and deed." He accordingly calls upon those who do not believe in non-violence as he expounds it or who accept it with many reservations to tell the Congress President what precisely they would like him to do and what, if he cannot accept their suggestions, they would do themselves. We do not know what the groups referred to will do but it is clear that a substantial measure of unity of purpose and methods must be ensured in the Congress before it can undertake any extensive campaign of action.

Communal Settlement

Essential

An even more important preliminary to any organised campaign is communal unity. As was to be expected, Gandhiji attaches supreme importance to it. "The position that is about to face the country," he says, "is that of the British Government, in alliance with the so-called minorities, arrayed against the Congress single-handed;" and civil disobedience against such a combination is worse than civil war: "it would be criminal war." Congress, however, will not be content with a negative attitude in this respect. Just as it will make strenuous efforts to ensure unity and discipline in the Congress itself, it will actively endeavour to ensure communal unity. The President, accordingly, assures the public that "communal negotiations with Mr. Jinnah will be resumed, not because the Congress accepts the position as expounded by British statesmen, but because the Congress has now concentrated upon a constructive programme, an essential item of which is communal unity," Mr. Jinnah, too, it is most gratifying to note, gives the assurance that he would "sincerely welcome the Congress move in the direction of bringing about unity between Hindus and Muslims, a unity which was essential for India's political progress." We extremely regret that in his speech last night Mr. Jinnah was most unjust to the Congress in foisting upon it the claim "to frame the constitution as if it were the final judge and sole arbiter of the fate of India." The Congress has never made such a claim. All it has demanded is that a Constituent Assembly, elected on the widest possible franchise in which minorities will be effectively represented, should frame a constitution—a constitution again which will be acceptable to the minorities. There is no question of coercing the minorities to accept the majority view but an honest desire to secure their willing co-operation. Once Hindu-Muslim unity is fully achieved it will, as Rajen Babu remarks, make their united demand irresistible. And if even then the British are recalcitrant the Congress can with more confidence launch its campaign of action.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Demand For War Aims

"Why Not A Declaration Of Rights?"—

ASKS MR. H. G. WELLS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, October 28.

The demand for a definite statement on the British Government's war aims is growing steadily. One of the latest of the influential organisations to join in the demand is the Scottish National Party, whose progressive policy during recent years has been a welcome development in Scottish politics.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in a letter to the "Times", says that as a result of his earlier letter to that paper he has received numerous letters which clearly demand a statement of War Aims on the part of young and old, who want to know more precisely what we are fighting for. Mr. Wells thinks that there is a way of answering the demand in a very satisfactory manner without any of the entanglements involved in map-drawing, constitution-mongering, schemes for pledges, guarantees, sanctions and the like, and it is a method which is entirely in the best traditions of the Atlantic parliamentary peoples; the method of a Declaration of Rights.

At various crises in the history of our communities, beginning with Magna Carta and going through various Bills of Rights, Rights of Man, and so forth, says Mr. Wells, it has been our custom to produce a specific declaration of the broad principles on which our public and social life is based, and to abide by that as our fundamental law. The present time seems peculiarly suitable for such a restatement of the spirit in which we face life in general and the present combat in particular. It would answer the question of War Aims completely; it would furnish a criterion for our subsequent treaties and behaviour.

★

In conjunction with a few friends Mr. Wells has drafted a trial statement of the Right of Man brought up to date. He thinks that this statement may serve to put the War Aims discussion upon a new and more hopeful footing. It really involves nothing that is not actually observed or tacitly accepted by a great majority of reasonable men in the democratic States of today; it defines the spirit in which the mass of the British people are more or less consciously fighting, and it is calculated to appeal very forcibly to every responsive spirit under the yoke of the obscurantist and totalitarian tyrannies with which we are in conflict.

★

"Since a man comes into this world through no fault of his own, since he is a joint inheritor of the accumulation of the past, and since those accumulations are more than sufficient to satisfy the claims that are here made on his behalf", says Mr. Wells, it follows:—

(1) That every man without distinction of race or colour is entitled to nourishment, housing, covering, medical care and attention sufficient to realise his full possibilities of physical and mental development and to keep him in a state of health from his birth to death.

(2) That he is entitled to sufficient education, to make him a useful and interested citizen, that he should have easy access to information upon all matters of common knowledge throughout his life and enjoy the utmost freedom of discussion.

(3) That he and his personal property lawfully acquired are entitled to police and legal protection from private violence, deprivation, compulsion and intimidation.

(4) That although he is subject to the free criticism of his fellows, he shall have adequate protection from any lying or misrepresentation that may distress or injure him. All registration and records about citizens shall be open to their personal and private inspection. There shall be no secret dossiers, in any administrative department. All dossiers shall be accessible to the man concerned and subject to verification and correction at his challenge. A dossier is merely a memorandum; it cannot be used as evidence without proper confirmation.

(5) That he may engage freely in any lawful occupation, earning such pay as the need for his work and the increment it makes to the common welfare may justify. That he is entitled to demand employment and to a free choice when there is any variety of employment open to him. He may suggest employment for himself and have his claim publicly considered.

(6) That he may move freely about the world at his own expense. That his private house or apartment or reasonably limited garden enclosure in his castle, which may be entered only with his consent, but that he shall have the right to roam over any kind of country, moorland, mountain, farm, great garden or what not, where his presence will not be destructive of its special use nor dangerous to himself nor seriously inconvenient to his fellow-citizen.

(7) That he shall have the right to buy or sell without any discriminatory restrictions anything which may be lawfully bought or sold, in such quantities, and with such reservations as are compatible with the common welfare.

(8) That a man unless he is duly certified as mentally deficient shall not be imprisoned for a longer period than three weeks without being charged with a definite offence against the law, not for more than three months without a public trial. At the end of the latter period, if he has not been tried and sentenced by due process of law, he shall be released.

(9) That no man shall be subjected to any sort of mutilation or sterilization except with his own deliberate consent, freely given, nor to bodily assault, except in restraint of his own violence, nor to torture, beating or any other bodily punishment; he shall not be subjected to imprisonment with such an excess of silence, noise, light or darkness as to cause mental suffering or to imprisonment is infected, verminous or otherwise insanitary quarters, or be put into the company of verminous or infectious people. He shall not be forcibly fed nor prevented from starving himself if he so desire. He shall not be forced to take drugs, nor shall they be administered to him without his knowledge. That the

(Continued on Page 3)

"We Are Fighting In Defence Of Freedom"

Halifax Hopes For 'New World' At End Of War

LONDON, Nov. 7.

"We are fighting in defence of freedom; we are fighting for peace; we are meeting a challenge to our own security and that of others; we are defending the rights of all nations to live their own lives," This was the answer to a question as to what was the real purpose of the present struggle given by Lord Halifax in a broadcast to-night.

We are fighting against the substitution of brute force for law as an arbiter between nations against violation of the sanctity of treaties and disregard for the pledged word. We have learned that there can be no opportunity for Europe to cultivate the arts of peace until Germany is brought to realise that recurrent acts of aggression will not be tolerated.

GERMAN AGGRESSION.

It must accordingly be our resolve not only to protect the future from a repetition of the same injuries that German aggression has inflicted on Europe in the last few years but also so far as we can to repair the damage successively wrought by Germany upon her weaker neighbours. And that purpose must be the stronger as it is reinforced by the knowledge of the cruel persecution of causes and persons at the hands of the ruthless men of Germany.

The British are particularly reluctant to interfere in other peoples' business, provided always that other people do not seek to interfere in theirs. But when a challenge in the sphere of international relations is sharpened as to-day in Germany by a denial to men and women of elementary human rights, that challenge is at once extended to something instinctive and profound in the universal conscience of mankind.

HONOUR OR DISHONOUR?

"We are, therefore, fighting to maintain the rule of law and the quality of mercy in dealings between man and man and in the great society of civilised states.' Lord Halifax said that they foresaw that the time might well come when they would have to fight "for those saving graces for an earthly commonwealth." Lord Halifax recalled his Chatham House speech and said that his hope then that a war might honourably be averted was disappointed. Faced with evil things, there were only two courses open.

"You must either defy or you must acquiesce, and acquiescence is dishonour. I can feel no doubt in my conscience, that only with supreme dishonour could we, in fact, have averted the war. Now supreme dishonour as well as supreme folly lie with the aggressor. The supreme dishonour of the German Government is laid open to the world."

Lord Halifax asked whether they could feel secure that through a victory in this conflict of physical force, they could achieve their purpose. The Prime Minister had stated that they sought no vindictive peace

"The new world that we seek will enlist the co-operation of all peoples on the basis of human equality, self-respect and mutual tolerance. We, not less than others, have ourselves to learn from past failures and disappointments. When this war is over, we shall have to see to it that wisdom and goodwill combine for immediate task that awaits us."

Concluding Lord Halifax stressed the need for unity. "It is our duty here just as much as it is the duty of men on active service to stand united, firm and unshakable in mind and heart. On this will certainly depend our power to meet the challenge of the present struggle and when that is over, to answer the call to work worthily for the future of mankind."—Reuter.

PAPEN LEAVES FOR ANKARA

Sarajoglu To Reply To Molotov

ISTANBUL, Nov. 7.

Herr von Papen has returned after three weeks' of absence in Berlin.

He is expected to go to Ankara this evening to hear M. Sarajoglu's statement on foreign affairs, when he introduces in Parliament the Anglo-Franco-Turkish Pact for ratification.

M. Sarajoglu is expected to reply to M. Molotov's recent references to Turkey.—Reuter.

Frankly Speaking

U. S. A. Warns Japan

We welcome the Washington report that the U.S.A. Congress may authorise "an economic campaign" against Japan. The pro-Japanese behaviour of neutrals who owed it to China to be friendly towards her has been one of the major scandals of modern times. And it is time that it stopped. Senator Pittman who was the principal pilot of the recent Neutrality Legislation has warned Japan that unless certain conditions are satisfied the treaty of Commerce and Navigation which expires in December—and which it should be recalled, has already been duly denounced—shall be replaced by an embargo on American exports to Japan. But the conditions are the snag. They relate to American-Japanese relations and to the "rights" of the U.S.A. and other countries in China. There is no reference to Japanese aggression against China and her rights. Is it the intention to restore good relations with Japan on the basis of recognition of the rape of China provided Japan accepts "rights" of other countries? We hope not.

Leopold's Surprise Visit

The news of King Leopold's sudden visit to the Hague and conversations with Queen Wilhelmina is one of grave import. The two sovereigns had with them their Foreign Ministers, which presumably led political circles to believe that the conversations had to do with some proposal for a possible peace offer. This is semi-officially denied in Brussels. The visit, therefore, must be connected with the problem of the position of Belgium and Holland in the present war In other words aggression is feared against them. But this possibility has always been there. Has the menace grown imminent?

Develop New Industries

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce has made a timely representation to the Government of India urging them to take proper steps to see that the new industries that have to be started in India to meet the conditions and the requirements of the war are placed on a firm footing, so that they may be a lasting asset to the country even after the termination of the war. An early assurance that such industries will be given adequate protection for a sufficiently long time even after the war will go a long way to induce the people to invest the necessary capital in the industries and also secure the necessary technical talent.

Claims Of Chemical Industry

One of the most important industries that need to be developed as a result of war conditions is the chemical industry. The difficulties created by the restriction of imports of various chemicals, particularly the basic chemicals, were considered by a special All-India Conference of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, held at Calcutta on Monday, and the President, Dr. H. K. Sen, suggested that special efforts on co-operative lines by groups of manufacturers should be made to develop certain key industries in the country. The problem is not merely one of developing Indian industries, though that is by itself a great duty. As pointed out by Sir P. C. Ray, it is important also from the point of view of the successful prosecution of the war. From every point of view, therefore, Government should give special attention to the development of chemical industries.

Mysore Reforms

The constitutional reforms announced by the Government of Mysore are extremely disappointing. They do not make even an approach to responsible government nor do they lay down such government as the ideal, to be reached in any prescribed length of time. They provide for some Ministers to be selected from elected members of the Legislature. But as they are not responsible to the Legislature, the reform is hardly worth much. The Legislature is doubtless enlarged, as also the elective element therein. But its powers are not increased to any appreciable extent. Even a Declaration of Fundamental Rights has not been made, thus leaving civil liberty to the mercy of an Executive which is not responsible to the Legislature. We shall write more on the subject when we get the full text of the Reforms Committee's Report and the Government's orders thereon. At present we cannot but endorse the view of Mr. Gundappa, a member of the Reforms Committee, that Government's decisions are a "mocking disappointment."

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Many foreigners find it hard to understand why remote and self-governing Australia enters the war without any pressure just because a little island on the other side of the world is at war. The answer is that we are all the same British race and willingly and gladly belong to the same Empire.

—Minister Casey of Australia.

* * * *

Apropos of the Viceroy's statement a contemporary recalls Burke's famous dictum "Great empires and little minds go ill together."

They would go well, oh very well, together,—if they both went.

* * * *

The *Daily Herald* of London demands: "Why should we not declare publicly that India will be granted Dominion Status in an appropriate form as soon as victory over Hitlerism has been won"?

The trouble is that it has already been so declared "in an appropriate form."

* * * *

The Viceroy's statement "has surprised me," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Evidently the distinguished Congress leader is easily surprised.

* * * *

The Comintern Manifesto and M. Molotov both start the 22nd anniversary of the Revolution by declaring that Britain, France and Germany are fighting a Capitalist-cum-Imperialist war.

When did *they* discover this important fact?

* * * *

"The annexation of Eastern Poland," said M. Molotov, "had been one of the greatest successes of the Soviet's foreign policy."

We entirely agree. It is historic. It proves the superiority of the pupil over the masters of the good old bourgeois imperialist foreign policy.

* * * *

The Soviet, added M. Molotov, would be proud of these successes and would remain faithful to the principles of its peace and proletariat imperialism.

By winning more annexation successes?

* * * *

Where is Goering's 'invincible air force'? asks the "Daily Mail" of London.

Do they think that it is hidden somewhere in the ample bosom of the butter—no butter Marshal?

* * * *

A doctor, calling at patient's house, was talking to the man's wife before going upstairs.

"Is he following my directions, he asked, "and taking his medicine religiously"?"

"On the contrary", replied the wife, "he swears every time I give it to him."

* * * *

Brown: 'Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?'

Jones: 'Very. She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it, by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Whitewashing a man's character doesn't wash it white.

College men never graduate in a hurry; they do it by degrees.

No man will ever be bored as long as you talk to him about himself.

Some men earn their living by selling toffy and others by giving it away.

The woman who runs after a husband until she gets one seldom brags of her catch.

Authorities differ, as to whether a poker room should be classed as an ante-room or a drawing-room.

WEAKNESS OF STERLING

London City Circles Hope For Rally After Initial Decline

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Discussing the recent decline of sterling in New York, a prominent London banker told Reuter that it was "mainly psychological and likely to prove only temporary." The Banker said that the fall was attributable to the liquidation of foreign holdings of sterling, as a consequence of fears that huge purchases of armaments would follow the repeal of the embargo, thereby forcing the sterling down. Such fears are regarded groundless, because firstly, current estimates of purchases in the United States may prove exaggerated; secondly, the British Treasury possesses ample balances of dollars.

Financial circles in London confidently anticipate that the sterling will rally, as it did after an initial decline at the outbreak of the war. Such a rally will be strengthened by the realisation that the embargo on the United States shipping will probably operate favourably rather than unfavourably to sterling.

German Ambassadors Return

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.

German Ambassadors in Moscow and Rome have now left Berlin and returned to their posts.—Reuter.

Muslim League & India's Constitution

Jinnah Repudiates Britain's Claim To Be Sole And Final Judge

THAT THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WOULD NOT ADMIT THE CLAIM OF EITHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TO BE THE FINAL JUDGE AND SOLE ARBITER IN THE MATTER OF FRAMING A CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA AND THAT IT WOULD NOT ACCEPT ANY CONSTITUTION WHICH IT DID NOT APPROVE, WAS THE VIEW EMPHASISED BY MR. M. A. JINNAH IN THE COURSE OF A SPEECH AT A MEETING AT MOHAMEDALI ROAD ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

Jinnah's Achievement

Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlavi, who presided over the meeting, paid glowing compliments to Mr. Jinnah, whose labours, he said, had won recognition of the status of the Muslim League as the sole representative organisation of the Muslims of India.

He denounced the activities of men like Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. M. Y. Nurie and Dr. Hamied and appealed to the Muslims to stand united under the flag of the Muslim League and have faith in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah was presented with a copy of the Quoran on behalf of the Muslim Youth League.

OTHER SUPPORTERS

Messrs. B. R. Balsara, Nusserwanji Engineer, David Shaw and Moulvi Fazlulla also addressed the meeting. They repudiated the claim of the Congress to represent the minority communities and affirmed their faith in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah at first addressed the gathering in Urdu. In the course of his Urdu speech he said that the whole world was convinced that the League was the only authoritative representative organisation of the Muslims. Only Mr. Gandhi had not been convinced; but he, too, would soon be convinced.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the meeting in English for the benefit of the journalists. In the course of the English speech he said:—

"After the declaration of war a very grave situation has arisen in our country. The Muslim League laid down certain conditions to be fulfilled by the British Government before it could, on behalf of the Muslims of India, offer its full and whole-hearted co-operation.

"Mr. Gandhi was from the very beginning so moved when he visualised the destruction of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, that he offered there and then unconditional support and co-operation of the Congress. But later on he found himself in a minority of one. The Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution stating that the Congress would not support the British Government if the British Government did not make a declaration here and now admitting the right of Indians to frame their own constitution by a Constituent Assembly, elected on the widest possible franchise, which would also safeguard the rights of the minorities.

The British Government stated that they reserved to themselves the final right to frame a constitution for India according to their own judgment, after consulting minority interests. The Congress claimed the right to frame the constitution as if were the final judge and sole arbiter of the fate of India. On the other hand, the British Government claimed to be the final judge and the sole arbiter in the matter. The Muslim League did not agree either with the one or with the other. It said that it would not accept any constitution which did not meet with its approval."

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said: "That is the vital issue before the country. And if I know the Muslims they will fight to the last ditch that nobody shall impose a constitution on them."

MINORITIES' ANXIETY

"Some of the Congress leaders say," continued Mr. Jinnah "that the right of the Congress to frame a constitution has nothing to do with the minorities. The minorities have only to look to their safeguards. The Congress is either on the wrong track or is playing its old game of bamboozling Muslims and other minorities. The minorities are interested not only in the safeguards but in knowing the character of the constitution."

Mr. Jinnah said that he was always willing to come to a settlement with the Hindus, provided it it was on equal terms.

He, was however, convinced that so long as the Congress High Command was in power there was no salvation for the Hindus or the Muslims. "This Fascist Grand Council must go", he declared.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the allegations that were recently being made against the Muslim League that its attitude towards democracy was un-Islamic, and said that he did not commit himself one way or the other about abstract democracy. What he said was that democratic parliamentary system was unsuited to India. It had been tried and had failed miserably. Islamic democracy was not the same thing as Western democracy and Islam never contemplated a "mixed democracy."

Concluding Mr. Jinnah made an appeal for "an honest attempt to face the realities" and thus solve the problems of India, which had no parallel in the world.

NEW BASIS FOR SOVIET-FINNISH TALKS

HELSINKI, Nov. 7.

After M. Tanner had a long telephone conversation from Moscow this afternoon, it was reported that he had informed the Government of a new basis discovered for reopened Soviet-Finnish talks.—Reuter.

PROHIBITION TEST CASE

The "Prohibition Test Case" of Ahmedabad was ordered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court to be transferred to the Sessions Judge from the Court of the City Magistrate before whom it is pending.

In this case Sheth Chinubhai Lalbhai, a wealthy millowner of Ahmedabad, is charged under Section 43 (1) A of the Abkari Act for keeping in his possession some bottles of beer and whisky.

The ground on which the accused petitioned the High Court for a transfer was that the case involved certain points of law of unusual difficulty, which the magistrate might not be able to decide properly.

RAJEN BABU'S REJOINDER

(Continued From Page 1)

Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, have both declared that their aim is independence for India and so far as I know there is no party or group in India which will not want full powers for India to manage her own affairs by whatever name or expression that freedom may be called or described.

There is this fundamental unity among all parties in India and this is a universal urge of all Indians which the Congress embodied in its demand for a clear declaration.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S POSITION

"The resolution of the Muslim League is equally clear that it will not accept the Viceroy's announcement and insists upon clarification of the same and consideration "de novo" of the Indian constitutional question.

How then does any communal difference stand in the way of a clear recognition and declaration of India's status as a free country?

Whatever differences there are relate not to India's status, but to certain other subsidiary matters, which we were prepared to settle among ourselves.

"Our proposed talks with Mr. Jinnah will not relate to this fundamental position, but to other subsidiary matters. The Congress has been insisting on a 'Constructive Programme,' an essential element of which 'as Mr. Jinnah recognises,' is communal unity.

"OUR DOMESTIC PROBLEM"

"We propose to do our best to achieve success in this essential programme, but the fact that we are still engaged in this most urgent work, should not stand in the way of a clear declaration of the kind demanded by us. All points of principle and detail for safeguarding the rights of minorities have to be left out to be settled by the Indians themselves, which they will do to the satisfaction of all, if once the British Government proves its own "bona fides" by ceasing to inter-meddle with our domestic affairs."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Pending receipt and examination of the message from Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold authoritative circles in London state that any communication from such a quarter would naturally receive very careful study in London. Meantime it is recalled that Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier have made clear the position of the two Governments on the origin of the war and the circumstances, which would facilitate just and enduring peace.—Reuter.

ROME, Nov. 7.

Sgr. Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia" analyses yesterday's Communist International Manifesto and says that if there is to-day a struggle between imperialist forces and plutocratic interests, the Soviet is also playing a part. The Soviet is not working for peace; on the contrary, during the past twenty years, she has been working solely for war which, she expects will lead to a Communist revolution. All Europe has recognised that Italy, not the Soviet, has undertaken the role of the guardian of peace in the Balkans. In reply to the insinuation that Italy is waiting for a favourable moment to hurl herself on the vanquished and snatch a share of the spoils, Sgr. Gayda says that such an intention is at present only evident on the part of the Soviet in Poland.—Reuter.

WAR FINANCE CONTROL

Simon Announces Select Committee In House Of Commons

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, stated that the total contraband merchandise seized upto November 4 was 420,500 tons.

Sir John Simon announced Government's intention to establish a Select Committee on National Expenditure with terms of reference broadly following those of the select committee in the last war. It will deal with expenditure connected with war.

No Inner Cabinet

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister described as entirely without foundation a recent newspaper statement to the effect that there was now an inner Cabinet composed of the Prime Minister, Lord Halifax Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, whose decisions were withheld from the Defence Ministries until they came before the War Cabinet in the form of recommendation.

Mr. Chamberlain strongly deprecated publication at war time of such a malicious invention.—Reuter.

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11-24

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Sir H. P. Mody is a clever man. As President of the Cricket Club, he makes a good Chairman of the Associated Cement Companies. So the C.C.C.I. have a new concrete entrance. Good work H. P. I suppose we will next see him organise a good cricket side from among the staff of the A.C.C.

* * * *

A newspaper office is the dustbin of the people's opinions. I don't mind that so much if one's ability to spell was also not tried and tested so often by the contributors. One of them refers to George Bernard "Shah" and the other has found a new way of putting emphasis on a word. He spells "definitely" as "deffinately." It goes home, he probably feels.

* * * *

An advertisement in a local Anglo-Indian paper reveals that mentality, which has been the curse of our country. It speaks for itself and is inserted by an Indian gentleman. It reads:

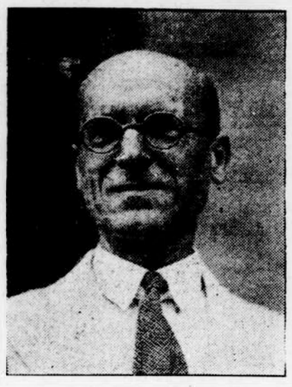
"TO BE LET A BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL, Doongersey Road, previously occupied for 20 years by Sir Stanley Reed, M.P., and R. E. Lewis and lately by R. J. Duff. . . "

But so what? It would be different if Christie's were advertising for sale the cup from which Napoleon drank his last drink.

* * * *

Watching the cricket last Sunday, I saw the famous Taj trio—Framroze, Faletti and Benson. These are not acrobats, as their names might suggest, but successful executives. The first named has now left the Taj, but it is hoped that when the Taj turns the corner of prosperity, it will see its way to retain all three on its staff. Their team work has been excellent. House of Tatas please note.

Bombay Governor's Advisers



Sir Gilbert Wiles.

Mr. J. A. Madan.

Mr. H. F. Knight.

British Govt Won't Yield To India's Demand

(Continued from page 1.)

far from acceptable to large sections of Indian population.

INDIAN SUSPICIONS

"But this does not mean that we had in any sense weakened in our determination to assist India by such means as are in our power to reach without avoidable delay the position in the British Commonwealth of Nations to which we are pledged.

Let me take this opportunity for removing some doubts and suspicions which appear to have been felt in India about reference in the recent India debate in the House of Commons by the Lord Privy Seal to "Dominion Status of 1926" as being the status we contemplate for India. The suggestion, I understand, has been made that the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 has produced for the Dominions to which the Statute applies a status which is somewhat different from and is superior to the relationship described in the Balfour Declaration contained in the report of the Imperial Conference of 1936.

"This House at all events will have no difficulty in believing me when I say that there is no foundation for any such suggestion. My Right Honourable friend (Sir Samuel Hoare) referred to Dominion Status of 1926 because it was in that year that the Imperial Conference described the status of the Dominions and the status so described has not been altered by anything which has since occurred, the Statute of Westminster, having merely given legal effect to certain consequences of the constitutional position as was then recognised.

VICEROY TO TRY AGAIN

"It was our hope that the plans which the Governor-General has indicated including as they did the incorporation of the leaders of the main political parties in India in the Central Government, if they could have been brought into play, would have done much towards facilitating the removal of the outstanding obstacle at present in India's path.

"The Governor-General has made it clear that he is not deterred by his present failure in hoping for a reconsideration by the parties interested and His Majesty's Government warmly approve the readiness which he has expressed to be of such service as he can whenever an opportunity offers.

GOVERNORS TAKE OVER

"Meanwhile, the position at the moment is that in Bengal, the Punjab and Sind Ministries, which in those provinces do not owe allegiance to the Congress Party, remain in office; in five of the remaining eight Provinces where Congress Governments have been in power, those Governments have now resigned and in the other three Provinces the Governments are expected to resign in the very near future.

THERE APPEARS TO BE IN ONE PROVINCE— ASSAM— THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT, BUT WITH THIS ONE EXCEPTION THE GOVERNORS HAVE FOUND OR WILL VERY SHORTLY FIND THEMSELVES WITH NO OPTION, SINCE ALTERNATIVE MINISTRIES IN A POSITION TO COMMAND THE CONFIDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE ARE NOT FORTHCOMING, BUT TO ASSUME TO THEMSELVES BY PROCLAMATION, POWERS WHICH THE PROVISIONS IN THE ACT ENABLE THEM TO ASSUME IN SUCH A SITUATION.

NO PENAL PROVISION

"Let me make it plain that Sec. 93 of the Act under which this action has been taken IS IN NO SENSE A PENAL PROVISION; it simply provides a machinery, the possible necessity for which Parliament in its wisdom foresaw, if to quote the words of the Act: 'A situation has arisen in which the Government of a province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Act for carrying on the King's Government.'

"It is our hope that in the absence of opposition from supporters of the Congress or from other quarters, the Governors with the aid of their Official Advisors and members of the Public Services, will succeed in conducting smoothly and efficiently the administration of the Provinces, the difference being—obviously a fundamental difference—that their actions will be decided in responsibility of this House, to this Parliament; and not in pursuance of advice tendered to them by Ministers responsible to the Provincial Legislature.

REGRET AT EXIT OF MINISTRIES

"We greatly regret that the Ministries which have with so much zeal, been carrying on the Government of their great Provinces and tackling with energy and resource the many problems with which administration has naturally brought them into contact, should have found it necessary to withhold their further services from their country; but we refuse to believe that this withdrawal will be for long and shall continue to hope so long as any grounds for such hope remain that proclamations by the Governors need have only a temporary duration, for I can assure the House that the Governors will be only too ready to recall to their counsels responsible advisors as soon as they are available.

KEENER EFFORT WANTED.

Lord Snell said that he was grateful to Lord Zetland for the statement and added: "I am sure that the whole House will share the regret he has expressed that the working arrangements in India have for the time being been suspended. My judgment on the situation after listening to the statement is that some keener effort should be made than the statement foreshadows to keep the door open. The declaration as made by the Congress appears, as we hear it, somewhat harsh. We do not know what qualifications there may be behind the written word.

"I hope we shall not accept this failure as inevitable without trying once, twice, three times to patch up whatever difficulties have arisen. The Congress appears to want to settle the matter without reference to outside influence. In that they may merely dislike official influence being exerted in any conference that may be held. It is possible that unofficial advisers, who could interpret the mind and hopes of England might not meet with the same negative response from them.

INDICATE NEXT STEP.

"We cannot in this country compel either agreement or toleration in India but it is quite obvious that the differences that exist there are based upon deep-rooted fears or prejudices and we can only encourage every effort made to try to find a solution for the difficulties that have arisen. I believe with Lord Zetland that it would be a tragedy if after the great success which has taken place in Provincial Government, the success which has raised the prestige of India in the world, if because of communal differences the system of Provincial Government should now be suspended.

"We can only hope a way will be found to enable the parties to continue co-operation in the common service to their country. My last word would be that the statement as I have heard it does not appear to lead to any next step. It rather leaves the situation in the air. I feel that in the circumstances Government might have given a lead by indicating a little more clearly than they have, what they propose should be the next step. Do they merely propose to sit and wait until things get better or worse or have they any other step to provide the solution which we all hope will be found?

LORD SAMUEL'S REGRET.

Lord Samuel described Lord Zetland's statement as one of great gravity and "the most serious statement we heard in regard to India for many years past. Regrettable at any time, it was particularly deplorable in this particular time of war. The methods which have been adopted to meet this present emergency by the Viceroy and Provincial Governors are obviously the only methods possible in the circumstances but they can only be interim methods, as Lord Zetland has explained and while they are in force, as he has told us, the responsibility for the Government of India in the Provinces must rest with these Houses of Parliament, since it no longer rests with the elected representatives of the people of India. No doubt this House and the House of Commons, will in due course, have to consider very seriously what steps they can take, if they are able to take any steps in order to promote some form of settlement."

Lord Samuel concluded: "We can only share the hope expressed by the Secretary of State for India that the present situation will not last for long. We must sympathise with the deep disappointment of the Viceroy. While it is impossible to-day, after first hearing the statement to enter fully into these matters, I have no doubt the House will desire at no distant date to undertake a further review of the situation."

"IN DEFENCE OF FREEDOM"

"But we are determined so far as it is humanly possible to see to it that Europe shall not again be subjected to a repetition of this tragedy. With this purpose in view, we shall use all our influence when the time comes in the building of a new world in which nations will not permit insane armed rivalry to deny their hopes of a fuller life and that in future confidence will not be for ever overborne by the grim foreboding of disaster.—Reuter.

DOOR YET OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Reply To Commons' Question On Viceroy's Talks With Indian Leaders

LONDON: Nov. 7.

In the House of Commons Sir Hugh O'Neill read a summarised version of Lord Zetland's statement in the House of Lords and Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked: "In the first place, is it possible by further discussion with Congress to overcome the difficulties about the scope and constitution of the Constituent Assembly at the end of the war; and secondly, do Government fully realise what a serious and almost impossible responsibility it is to lay upon this House to undertake support or criticism of a Governor, who is attempting to carry on in these difficult circumstances the business of his Province?

Sir Hugh O'Neill replied: "I am sure, the Viceroy will only be too glad to help whether as regards such an Assembly or such Conference as the Right Hon. Gentleman has indicated in any way in which he thinks there is anything like a chance that agreement could be reached in this difficult situation.

Mr. Graham White asked, have the Government of India and the Secretary of State had an opportunity of considering the proposals in detail—proposals by the Congress Party for the Assembly?

Sir Hugh O'Neill: "No."

Mr. Graham White: "Would it not be possible to ask that these details should be furnished so that they might be considered?

Sir Hugh O'Neill: "I think the position that the Congress leaders have taken up so far is that they do not feel able to enter into any such discussions unless Government will, as a preliminary, give a declaration in the sense they deside.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "Is there really so much difference between the statement of Congress and the real interpretation of the Act of 1926?

"Is it not possible by discussion with Congress so to proceed within the ambit of that policy of this House that their desires might be met?

DOOR YET OPEN

Sir Hugh O'Neill: "I think that Mr. Benn will have gathered from my original reply that the Viceroy is only too anxious to keep the door open to any discussions.

Mr. D. Grenfell: "Are we to understand from the statement that Government are not deterred by the failure of the negotiations and that Government themselves may assume the initiative in re-opening the negotiations on a new basis?

Sir Hugh O'Neill: The Viceroy has already said he would be only too glad to discuss the matter with representatives of Congress and also with the minorities, if he can see any chance of an agreement.—Reuter.

British Press On Indian Deadlock

(Continued from page 10)

brilliant broadcast on Sunday night.

It still remains to be answered by India. The Viceroy's broadcast announced, with real regret, the failure of the attempt to persuade India to see life steadily and see it whole. The accompanying statement showed quite plainly, that the failure was due, in general, to the reluctance of various Indian parties to come to any sort of composition even in the war time.

There are other factors, which would matter even if Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah had arrived at some sort of a non-aggression pact—the Princes, at one end of the scale and the depressed classes at the other.

The Indian minorities from the Princes down to outcastes, have been complicating British peace-time policy in India ever since the Montague-Chelmsford policy was announced. Those Indian minorities are not to be dealt with drastically and without consideration, just because the British Commonwealth is at war; fighting too for principles, which India has already declared to be India's principles. Indian support is not to be bought at the cost of an India, disunited and torn with civil strife. Real Indian support—the support of a united India—can still be had, Lord Linlithgow believes, if the Government will persist and persevere in its efforts to bring Indians together.—Reuter.

S. C. Chatterjee In Bombay

Sjt. Sri Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known Bengali architect, has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Housing Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee of which he is a member.

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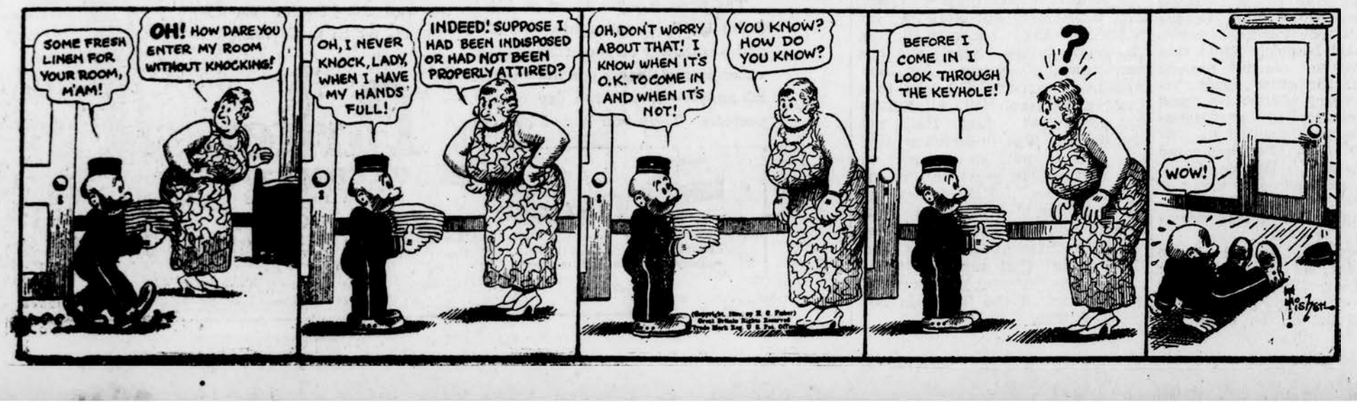
MUTT AND JEFF—With My Mouth Wide Open I Ask You, If This Isn't Room Service? By BUD FISHER


SOME FRESH LINEN FOR YOUR ROOM, M'AM!
OH! HOW DARE YOU ENTER MY ROOM WITHOUT KNOCKING!
OH, I NEVER KNOCK, LADY, WHEN I HAVE MY HANDS FULL!
INDEED! SUPPOSE I HAD BEEN INDISPOSED OR HAD NOT BEEN PROPERLY ATTIRED?
OH, DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT! I KNOW WHEN IT'S O.K. TO COME IN AND WHEN IT'S NOT!
YOU KNOW? HOW DO YOU KNOW?
BEFORE I COME IN I LOOK THROUGH THE KEYHOLE!
?
WOW!

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World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

HINDU TEAM FOR THE PENTANGULAR

By LOOKER-ON

The Hindus have selected their team which will meet the Europeans in the Pentangular Tournament at the Brabourne Stadium on November 15, 16 and 17. The following players comprise the personnel:—Major C. K. Nayudu (Captain), D. D. Hindlekar, V. M. Merchant, L. Amarnath, L. Amarsingh, S. N. Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad, C. S. Nayudu, L. P. Jai, Uday Merchant and K. M. Rangnekar. Among the reserves are M. M. Jagdale H. Adhikari and R. J. Gharat.

SURPRISING OMISSION OF PRITHVIRAJ

The biggest surprise in the list is the omission of Prithviraj. The Lahore player had given such a fine performance in batting and fielding last year that his inclusion in the team was taken as a certainty by everybody. I cannot say that the selectors had any reason to be dissatisfied with his shows at the recent trial matches. In fact he had proved his worth and claim to the hilt. But it seems that the selectors were in a dilemma as to who should drop out of the list.

WIRE-PULLING AGAIN!

There were some who strongly favoured the claims of Uday and there were others who supported equally strongly the inclusion of Jai. Really speaking, the Selectors should have given a holiday ticket to both, having regard to the glaring weakness in their fielding, and selected two players who would have been really useful in this department. But the Hindu selectors avoided the unpleasant task of omitting two of the local favourites, or at least one of them, and included them both. So poor Prithviraj was sacrificed! The choice of young Rangnekar, the University all-rounder, is welcomed by all.

STRONGEST BATTING SIDE

The Hindus will, therefore, field the strongest batting side among all the communities. Every one of the selected players is a class batsman—capable of collecting robust figures individually. On paper the Hindus have no tail in their combination. Even the last man may put up a fifty easily. How far they will justify their reputations and abilities, only the actual play can tell. As far as their form goes, most of them appear to be in excellent condition. The Europeans whom they meet first may prepare themselves for a good leather-hunting expedition. I expect their batting order as follows:—Banerjee, Mankad, Amarnath, Vijay Merchant, C. K. Nayudu, Jai, Hindlekar, Uday, Merchant, Amarsingh, C. S. Nayudu and Rangnekar.

FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF BOWLERS

By reputation the Hindus have a large battery of bowlers as well. Amarsingh, Amarnath, Banerjee, C. K. Nayudu, C. S. Nayudu Mankad, Rangnekar and Vijay provide a variety and class sufficient to terrorise many a stout-hearted opponent. But from the forms some of them have recently shown in Bombay they do not seem to be as dangerous as their reputations claim. Unless they strike their best colours before they take change of the attacking operations in the Pentangular, they are not likely to overawe their opponents or claim them as victims in large numbers.

FIELDING DEPARTMENT WEAK

The bowlers have to rely greatly on the fielders. Unless they receive adequate support from them, they cannot reap the harvest they fully deserve. This vital point seem to have been overlooked or belittled by the Selectors. Hindlekar does not appear to be half as smart as he was. His recent illness must have reduced his alertness a good deal. Dropped catches behind the wickets or missed stumping chances may undermine the destructive abilities of the bowlers. Hindlekar will have to rise to the occasion yet. Then Jai and Uday will leave a big gap in the field—not to mention Amarsingh and Vijay himself. Of course the Hindus would get the better of the Europeans despite these defects—but that would be due to the fact that the latter cannot get together their best eleven. They must rectify these mistakes when they select their team for the second match against the Parsis.

RIVETTE WINS MELBOURNE CUP

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Melbourne Cup run at Melbourne over a distance of two miles resulted as follows:—

RIVETTE	1
MAIKAI	2
PANTLER	3

Twenty-six ran. The race was won by half length, three quarters length separated second and third.

Starting prices:—5/1 Rivette. 9/1 Maiki 14/1 Pantler.—Reuter.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CRICKET MATCHES TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

Next month will have some attractions in Hyderabad owing to the Inter-Provincial and Inter-University Cricket Matches to be played here. The inter-University matches commences on December 14 while Hyderabad team meets winners of Madras and Mysore on First, Second and Third December.

Lieutenant Mohamed Hussain will be the Captain of the Hyderabad Team. I also understand that Behramudoula Cricket matches which was once open to All-India Teams commences on fourteenth November.

EXCITING WATER POLO MATCH

Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath witnessed an exciting water polo match on Tuesday evening, when a Parsi Representative team played a friendly game against the Central Swimming Club of Calcutta. The match which saw some fine performances, ended in a draw, both the teams scoring two goals each. Pesi Bharucha, on behalf of the Parsis snatched the honour of scoring both the goals, while Kshetry and B. Chatterjee scored a goal each on behalf of the visitors.

PAYMENT BY CHEQUE AND MOTORIST'S LIABILITY

Excessive Fine Reduced To Nominal In Revision Application

The effect of the failure of a Bank on the position of its customers and the extent of the motorists' liability for motor-tax were discussed in the course of a Revision application before the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen from the conviction and sentence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on one Asgarali Mahomedally, under the Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

The accused, who owned a motor truck, gave a cheque for Rs. 108-4-0 on the Provincial Bank of India Ltd., on 16th January, 1939, to the Motor Vehicles Department for the quarterly tax, and obtained a receipt the same day. The Bank closed its doors on the 19th January and the cheque was not cashed. The Motor Department demanded cash payment of the tax with a penalty of Rs. 75, but the accused refused to pay on the ground that he was not responsible for the Motor Department's failure to cash the cheque in time. This contention was negatived by the trial Court, holding that the delay of three days did not absolve the accused of his liability, and convicting and sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 108-4-0, including Rs. 2 as the registration renewal fee.

The accused moved the High Court in revision against this order.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHEQUE PAYMENT.

Mr. D. D. Vania, Advocate for the accused, argued that the accused could, under the Motor Vehicles Tax Rules, pay the tax by 15th January, but as the 15th was a Sunday, he did so on the 16th. The Rules also permitted payment by cheque. Therefore, the accused had done his duty by giving the cheque and taking a receipt on the 16th, and the Motor Department failed to present it within a reasonable time, under the Negotiable Instruments Act. It was contended on the strength of various authorities that a cheque is meant for prompt presentment, and that if the Bank on which it is drawn is situated in the same city as that in which the holder resides only one clear day is allowed for presentment. It was argued that a cheque operates as payment until dishonoured, and the Motor Department could not plead dishonour without presenting the cheque.

Stress was also laid on the discrepancy in the prosecution evidence that though the pay-in slip showed that the cheque was paid into the Reserve Bank on the 17th it was received by the latter Bank on the 19th, and on the fact that the Provincial Bank not having been a member of the "clearing house" did not much affect the time for collecting the cheque. The plea that the registration renewal fee of Rs. 2 was not a tax under the Motor Vehicles Tax Act and could not be included in the fine, which was excessive, was conceded by the Court.

Mr. R. A. Jagirdar, Government Pleader, contended that under the Government Financial Rules no receipt for payment by cheque was valid till the cheque was honoured and cashed, and that the accused had failed to prove that the failure of the Bank had caused him loss. It was also contended that the holder was, under the circumstances, not bound to present the cheque.

JUDGMENT

In delivering judgment, the Chief Justice held that considering all the circumstances of the case, the delay of three days on the part of the Motor Department in presenting the cheque was not reasonable, but that in any case the accused had failed to prove damage by reason of the failure of the Bank and non-presentment of the cheque. The receipt was one for money and not merely for the cheque. As, however, the accused had acted 'bona fide' and was still liable to pay the tax, he thought that the fine, which was the maximum under the Section, was excessive. The conviction was therefore upheld, but the sentence altered to a nominal fine of Rs. 5.

Mr. Justice Sen concurred.

Mr. R. A. Jagirdar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown and Mr. D. D. Vania, Advocate, for the accused.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO ORGANISE STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The Allahabad University Union passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Government ordering the removal of the wireless transmitter from the Science Department of the University without any cause or complaint. In the course of the statement the President of the Local Students Association characterises the removal as unjustified and says that the students are organising a strike as a protest against the removal. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor is in communication with the Government of India regarding the affair. It will be recalled that some time ago, the Police removed the wireless transmitter as the Government of India had suspended all private wireless licences before the declaration of war.

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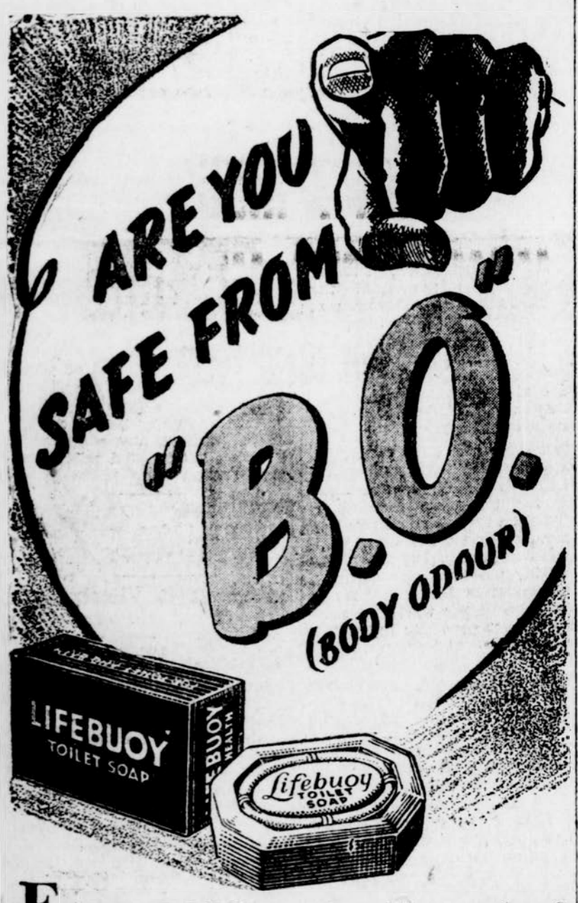

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CALCUTTA MAHA SABHA SESSION

Bombay Recommends Savarkar For Presidentship

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

The Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha has unanimously recommended the name of Mr. Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, present President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha to be held at Calcutta during the last week of December next.—United Press.

A Jute Merchant Under Arrest In England

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail)

"I am practically starving. I can eat no English food and have had nothing since Friday (October 13). We have our own cook."

This statement was made at the police court at Lewes on Saturday, October 14, by a young Punjabee Hindu, pleading for bail. When the bail was opposed and a police superintendent said he would see what special arrangements could be made in prison, the Hindu youth said: "This is a terrible blow for me."

The Mayor (Alderman Crisp) said: "We are at war, and it cannot be avoided."

The accused, Sohan Lall Sethia, aged 23, is a jute merchant of Landseer-road, Sutton. He was remanded in custody at Lewes on a charge of "having in his possession a letter for the purpose of conveying it to a destination outside the United Kingdom other than by post, contrary to the Defence of the Realm regulations."

KHADI & INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MUTTRA

Concessions On G. I. P. & E. I. Railways

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 5.

Further information received from the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways shows that they have granted concessions to the Khadi and Industrial Exhibition to be held at Muttra on the occasion of the 32nd session of the U. P. Political conference.

The Kisans will attend the Exhibition in large numbers.

"GUNGADIN" BANNED

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

The film "Gungadin" which was to be released to-day at Secunderabad has been banned from exhibition by the local authorities owing to its objectionable nature. The public of Hyderabad and Secunderabad appreciate the attitude adopted by the authorities in this respect to the State.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1939

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French Score Sensational Victory In Air

Enemy Aircraft No Match For Allies

NINE FRENCH PLANES BRING DOWN NINE GERMAN MACHINES AND CHASE AWAY REST OF 27

LONDON, November 6.

A French communique reports great aviation activity on both sides.

During a violent fight in which nine French fighters attacked a group of 27 German fighters, nine of the latter were brought down, of which seven fell within French territory.

All the French 'planes engaged returned safely.

Air circles regard the air battle as one more demonstration of the greater manoeuvrability and handiness of Allied warplanes and an eloquent testimony to the skill and daring of French pilots.

The triumph of French fighter 'planes in the first big air battle of the war is given prominence in all newspapers whose aviation experts express the opinion that the result shows that the French fighters, which one expert remarks are less efficient than the British Spitfire hurricane machines, are more than a match for the Messerschmidts.

Another authority expresses the view that the training of gunman airmen is apparently not so thorough as that of the British and the French. Authoritative account of how the U-Boat has been mastered is also given prominence in the press.

Where Is German Air Force

"Where is Goering's 'invincible air force'?" asks the "Daily Mail" commenting on the air battle on the Western Front.

The fine achievement of the French squadron confirms the evidence provided by the costly German raids over British territory and the high mortality rate of the German aircraft on the Western Front. German warplanes are not so good as ours.—Reuter.

"Deutschland" Sighted

The Rome Radio states: "According to a French source the German pocket battleship "Deutschland" has been sighted. It is expected that British Naval forces will try to take action against her."

Exchange Of Population

The Lithuanian Government has proposed to exchange minorities to the Soviet Government, according to the Rome radio. Some hundred thousand Lithuanians residing in Soviet-occupied Poland would be transferred to Lithuania and a same number of White Russians and Jews in the Filna District would be transferred to Soviet White Russia.

The Soviet is reported to have accepted the proposal in principle.

Germans In Rumania

An Organising Committee of German minority leaders has been established to work out details and plans for the repatriation of Germans in Rumania, it is learned in well-informed circles in Bucharest.

"Complete Nonsense"

The Nazi Radio statements that Britain can expect little help from the Dominions are "complete nonsense as the unfortunate German people will realise before very long," declared the Australian Minister, Mr. Casey, in a broadcast speech from London.

He added: "Many foreigners find it hard to understand why remote and self-governing Australia enters the war without any pressure just because a little island on the other side of the world is at war. The answer is that we are all the same British race and willingly and gladly belong to the same Empire.

"Although 13,000 miles away, the Australians realise that if this gangster business is not stopped normal life will become impossible for half the world including ourselves."

Fortification Of New Frontier

A Reuter dispatch from the Polish-Rumanian frontier says work on the fortifications on both sides of the demarcation frontier between German and Soviet-occupied Poland has been speeded up. Large numbers of workers are engaged on the Soviet side.

The rounding up of Ukrainian nationalists who have been under German influence continues in the Soviet-occupied territories according to well-informed sources.

Gestapo Fail To Get At Freedom Station

The Gestapo again unsuccessfully attempted to track down the German Freedom Station now operating, according to the announcer, in another district in Western Germany.

"Several times the Gestapo are on the point of hunting us down. We owe it to the co-operation of our friends and our own extreme vigilance that we were able to save the operators and ourselves from Himmler's bloodhounds. Many discussions have shown that our propaganda has fallen on a fertile soil among armament workers in Western Germany".

The announcer began to read the proclamation of the Socialist Freedom Party which was drowned by jamming.

The opening ceremony of the Annual Bombay Women's Conference and Swadeshi Exhibition was performed by Lady Vidyagauri R. Nilkant at Vanita Vishram Hall last week. Group photo taken on the occasion.

RESTRICTIONS MUST BE WITHDRAWN

Digboi Workers' Appeal To Assam Congress

GAUHATI, Nov. 7.

The "United Press" understands that the Digboi strikers have addressed a special appeal to the Assam Provincial Congress Committee which is meeting at Sibsagar to take up the cause of the strikers and issue necessary instructions to the Congress Coalition Ministry for taking certain steps before resigning.

It is understood that the strikers urged that the report of the Conciliation Board should be immediately published, and orders should be issued to the Deputy Commissioner, Lakshmipur and the Special Magistrate, Digboi directing them to withdraw the orders issued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and cancel the bans imposed on Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik and other leaders of the workers of the Assam Oil Company Labour Union and provide the necessary facilities for the retrial ordered by the Sessions Judge of Assam Valley in connection with the Digboi Firing.—United Press.

German Prize Crew To Be Interned

OSLO, Nov. 7.

The German Prize Crew from the "City of Flint" will be interned in Kongsvinger Fortress near the Swedish border together with the German airmen who were saved on the south-coast of Norway some time ago.—Reuter.

Mr. G. M. Syed Condemns Sadhu Bhagat Ram's Murder

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

In the course of a statement to the Press on the murder of Bhagat Kanwar Ram, Mr. G. M. Syed, M.L.A., (Muslim League) says:—

"I knew Bhagat Kanwar Ram intimately. He was a Sadhu with a Sufi bent of mind. His favourite poems were Muslim Sufis like Shah, Sachal and others. He sang and preached for the brotherhood of the two communities. He had admirers among the Hindus and Muslims as well. His sudden and unnatural death will be deplored by one and all. No peace-loving man will hesitate to condemn the action of the misguided assailants whosoever they may be."—United Press.

Frontier Insurgents Surrender

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

The remaining two agents out of four who were carrying on propaganda in the Afridi country in favour of ex-King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan for his return to the throne have now surrendered to the British Government, the others having surrendered a few days ago.

It may be recalled that a blockade had been declared against the entire Afridi country by the Political Agent of the Khaiber Agency as a sequel to the failure of the tribesmen to produce the agents of ex-King Amanullah Khan.—United Press.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta For Amreli

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, ex-Parliamentary Secretary to Bombay Government, will open the Village Industries Exhibition and "Bharat Darshan" at Amreli. Mrs. Hansa Mehta is leaving for Amreli, Kathiawar, on November 14 by air via Bhavnagar.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta during her visit to Amreli will be the guest of the Baroda State.

FOR LEGISLATORS' MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Sir Abdur Rahim On Indian Parliamentary Association

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Legislative Assembly has issued circulars embodying a tentative scheme for the establishment of a permanent machinery to be called "Indian Parliamentary Association" with a view to providing ready exchange of information and facilitating closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between the members of the various legislatures.

The Association will be constituted on strictly non-party lines, and its members making use of the facilities afforded by the Association shall not be debarred from giving fullest expression to their political views. The Association would form a society of mutual assistance to the member of the legislature while visiting places outside his province by providing travelling facilities and special information on any subject which the member may desire to study or investigate.

The machinery of the Association will be utilised in general to enable parliamentarians to hold frequent discussions.

It is further contemplated to issue a quarterly journal of the Parliaments of British India, containing a resume of the Acts and debates.

It may be recalled that this idea was mooted at the conference of Presidents and Speakers of the Legislative Chambers in India held in July last, and Sir Abdur Rahim was authorized to prepare a scheme for the purpose.—United Press.

British Press On Indian Deadlock

'Manchester Guardian' Blames Govt. For Lack Of Vision And Initiative

LONDON: Nov. 7.

"Whatever the consequences of the Congress withdrawal into the wilderness of opposition, it remains the cherished objective of the British people to transform Imperialism into a partnership. Unless that aim is reached in India, victory in the field will remain a barren achievement," declares the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader.

Referring to the Congress-League differences, the paper observes whether the Muslim fears are justified or not, Mr. Jinnah has gone so far as to object to any British promise of full Dominion Status for India, except with pre-determined safeguards for the Muslim community. To provide such safeguards should be the first task of the Congress as a party which is likely to hold an almost permanent majority in the Central Assembly, once full responsible government is achieved.

But, though these problems are real and acute, there is some strength in the Congress complaint that the Government has by its method of approach, stressed rather than circumvented the communal rift. If the Government had been from the first more generous in its response to the Congress request, if it had offered at once what it did propose after a good deal of pushing and heckling, there might have been some prospect of success.

That error may have been committed, as there were similar errors in this country from a hasty urge for bureaucratic efficiency rather than from any real lack of understanding for the dignity of the Indian people. But the action inevitably provoked resentment.

The Congress then asked for a declaration of the war aims especially with regard to India. The Government's first reply was an irritated complaint that such a demand should have been raised at all. Lord Linlithgow then began to consult leaders of Indian parties and communities and found, as he was bound to find, very serious differences of opinion, especially between the Congress and the Muslim League. The Muslim League is an organisation, which has only in the last two or three years become a popular party, and it must be said that the reason for its expansion has been genuine anxiety among the Muslims of being outvoted and neglected by the Hindu majority under any genuinely democratic system. Whether these fears are justified or not, Mr. Jinnah has gone so far as to object to any British promise of full dominion status for India except with pre-determined safeguards for the Muslim community.

On his part, the Viceroy has emphasised that he will try again, in due course, to obtain a basis for an agreement between the great Indian parties, which in effect means between the Congress and the Muslim League.

Dr. Prasad has stated in his letter to the Viceroy that his party will continue its efforts to settle differences between the Hindus and the Muslims by agreement. It may be that the severity of the dangers arising from the war in Europe are not easily conceived in the rarified atmosphere of the Indian capital.

Looking as we do upon the recent Indian controversy from the point several degrees closer to the enemy, no amount of sincere sympathy with the aspirations of Indian patriot, nor realisation that the Government response to their proposals has been slow and grudging can prevent us from deploring the breakdown as a defeat of commonsense. From the first, the Government have shown a decided lack of vision and initiative. From the first, by a set of administrative orders India was declared a belligerent country, and its administration was placed on war footing, without any consultation of Indian parties and public opinion.—Reuter.

TRANSFORM IMPERIALISM INTO PARTNERSHIP

Without It Victory In Field Useless

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Every citizen in the British Commonwealth will keenly regret, says the "Daily Herald" in a leader, that no agreement has yet been reached between the Indian leaders and the Viceroy.

Such an agreement would be the best proof in the world of the sincerity of Britain and France and of the unanimity of democratic opinion.

Part of the difficulty arises from the dissensions among the Indian leaders but part also from the British Government's reluctance to say clearly how our war aims must be interpreted as applying to India.

Why should we not declare publicly now that India will be granted Dominion Status in an appropriate form as soon as victory over Hitlerism has been won?

It would then be the plain duty of the Congress and other Indian organisations to agree among themselves on a plan for representation in the Central Government during the war and submit it jointly to the Viceroy.

THAT MINORITIES SCARE AGAIN!

"Birmingham Post" Toes Line To Viceroy

LONDON: Nov. 7.

"How far is India ready to ruin India's general interests in order to forward this or that domestic interest," asks the "Birmingham Post."

The question was put, not for the first time in Lord Linlithgow's

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

MAGDA THORNE HANDCUFFS WADE IN THE PLANE AND ESCAPES!
3-25
BUT WADE USES HIS FOOT TO REACH HER GUN!
TAKE THIS PLANE DOWN--OR I'LL SHOOT!
MY GUN!
YOU'LL NEVER TAKE ME ALIVE!
POISON!
MAGDA! YOU FOOL! WHY DID YOU DO IT?
YOU'LL NEVER GET LOOSE. THE PLANE WILL CRASH---YOU'LL DIE, TOO... GOOD-BYE, JIM WADE.... GOOD-BYE.....
MAGDA! MAGDA!
MAGDA'S DEAD HAND SLIPS OFF THE STICK... THE PLANE RACES ON UNGUIDED!

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